The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4614. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SARATOGA
"A"
SPRING WATER.

SARATOGA, in the State of New-York, is one of the most remarkable mineral reservoirs upon the surface of the globe. Within an area of a mile in diameter are some thirty Mineral Springs—no two of them alike. In some of the Waters, Chloride of Sodium predominates; in others, Iodine, Magnesia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of some of these Waters, as medicinal agents, are known throughout the civilized world. Probably one hundred thousand persons visit these Springs annually. Many hundred thousand bottles of the Water are transported and consumed in the various localities of the country.

The following are the mineral contents, in grains, in a gallon of Water, from six of the principal Springs:

Saratoga A	656.911	Hamilton	442.82
Congress	597.94	Columbian	407.30
Empire	496.352	High Rock	345.80

The Saratoga A Spring Water is probably the most effective mineral water found on either continent. It has ten per cent. greater mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Spring; four times that of Baden-Baden; five times that of Aix-la-Chapelle; twice that of Vichy; nearly three times greater than the renowned Seltzer; and equally over the Spas of Bath and Kissingen.

Analysis of the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER:

Chloride of Sodium	565.309	Bi-carbonate of Iron	1.324
Chloride of Potassium	.357	Sulphate of Lime	.448
Chloride of Calcium and Magnesia	traces	Sulphate of Magnesia	.288
		Sulphate of Soda	2.500
Bi-carbonate of Soda	6.752	Sulphate of Potassa	.370
Bi-carbonate of Lime	56.852	Silicic Acid	1.468
Bi-carbonate of Magnesia	20.48	Alumina	.380
Per gallon, grains			656.911

A celebrated authority says: "The virtues of mineral waters have been best shown in the treatment of obscure and chronic diseases. In many instances persons have been restored to health, or greatly relieved by mineral waters, where other remedies have failed. The reason no doubt is, that such waters must contain compounds not yet known to chemistry or pharmacy."

IMITATIONS.

Many persons have sought to imitate these waters, and are selling fabricated waters under genuine names. They may be imitated in taste—they can not be in effect. The peach can be analyzed, but cannot be reproduced. The diamond is known to be only pure carbon, yet the wisdom of the world has not been able to solve the mystery of its combination. The public ought not to be thus deceived.

There are many waters sold for the real Saratoga A Spring Water, from similarity of name and appearance. The "Saratoga A Spring Water" is bottled in pint and quart bottles. Each bottle has the raised letters blown in,

SARATOGA
A
SPRING WATER,

and should always be designated by the letter "A." Do not accept "Saratoga (Star) Water," or "Saratoga Water," or any other water, when you wish "Saratoga A Spring Water."

USES.

The reputation of this water is based upon its effects in diseases of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen, and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, General Lethargy, Soreness and Prostration of the System.

DIRECTIONS.

Commence with a pint bottle fifteen to thirty minutes before breakfast or dinner, and take once a day while the system requires it. ITS EFFECTS are tonic—and very cathartic, cleansing the system in the most thorough and easy manner, without griping or weakening reaction. The appetite is increased, the system strengthened, and the social feelings improved.

We annex a few indorsements:

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours in relation to the "Saratoga A Spring Water," we are pleased to say that, having used the Water thoroughly, we believe it to be of a superior quality, and cheerfully recommend the use of the same for all purposes for which you recommend it. We think it is equal to any mineral water in the world. Yours truly, LELAND BROTHERS.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., No 21 Park-row, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept my thanks for the case of "Saratoga Spring Water" which you have kindly sent me. It is very beneficial. Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

I have used the "Saratoga A Water," and deem it exceedingly beneficial. I have been in the habit of using the mineral waters of Saratoga for several years, and think this one of the best for difficulties of the stomach or affections of the liver. FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, editor of the New-York *Express*, says:

"The "Saratoga A Spring" contains, we believe, all the good qualities of the first waters of the springs as cathartics, tonics and aperients upon torpid and constipated constitutions. Its medicinal effects upon the system are certainly very prompt and efficacious.

FROM REV. DR. CUYLER.

LAFAYETTE-AVE. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, May 5, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have only deferred acknowledging the receipt of the "Saratoga Spring Water" until I had an opportunity to give it a fair trial. I have used three or four bottles, and find it an admirable and thorough cathartic. I like it exceedingly, and, with many thanks, I remain, gratefully yours, THEODORE L. CUYLER.

FROM JAY GOULD, ESQ.,

President of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad.

The medicinal properties of the "Saratoga A Spring Water" are similar to those of the Congress Water, and I have found it from experience the best of the mineral waters as a cathartic.

It is the only medicine I ever take. It cannot be recommended too highly. Yours, JAY GOULD.

FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

UTICA, N. Y., May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Saratoga A Spring Water" with much advantage. I think this water will prove of great value to the public. Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

I am much obliged for the case of "Saratoga A Spring Water," and I reply as to my opinion of it with pleasure. It is stronger and more effective than Congress Water, but the increased saline taste is not as agreeable to me as it may be to others. I am greatly obliged to you for it. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FROM MAYOR HOFFMAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May, 3, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., Sec'y Saratoga Spring Co.:

DEAR SIR: I have received and used the box of "Saratoga A Spring Water" which you were kind enough to send me. I find it excellent. Without disparaging any other spring, I can say with pleasure that this equals any I have ever known. Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

FROM REV. GARDNER SPRING, D. D.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

I have used with profit the "Saratoga Spring Water." I think its cathartic properties are superior to any other mineral water. Respectfully, GARDNER SPRING.

MANTON MARBLE, Esq., Editor of the New-York *World*, says:

"An analysis of the 'Saratoga A Spring Water' shows it to possess qualities quite equal, if not superior to the famous Congress Spring. The water is pleasant, and acts as an aperient and tonic. This new Spring Water will prove very popular."

* * * I have for several years made a liberal and profitable use of the various mineral waters of Saratoga, but none of them have dealt with me so efficiently and healthfully as the waters of the recently-opened "Saratoga A Spring." EDWARD TAYLOR, Pastor of the South Congregational Church. BROOKLYN, May 14, 1866.

The Hon. Horace Greeley, editor of New-York *Tribune*, says:

"I have great confidence in the mineral waters of Saratoga, and can recommend the water of the 'Saratoga A Spring' with much pleasure."

LINDENCROFT, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Upon repeated trials, I find the "Saratoga A Spring Water" all that the proprietors recommend it to be. I think it is superior to any water I have ever drank in or from Saratoga. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

BROOKLYN, May 10, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I believe in Saratoga water. I have drank of the waters of all the springs in Saratoga, and with entire impartiality, and a full indorsement of the other springs, I am free to say the "A Water" possesses qualities and produces effects I have not discovered in any other water. These waters are too little appreciated. Were not my house connected as agents of this water I should answer you in more emphatic terms. DEMAS BARNES.

FROM REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

DEAR SIR: I have heretofore used only the "Vichy" mineral water, but I have received your "Saratoga A Water," and think very highly of it. Respectfully yours, E. H. CHAPIN.

BROOKLYN, May 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have not analyzed the "Saratoga A Spring Water," but I know, from my own experience and that of my family, that it contains all the sparkling effervescence of the other celebrated springs, while its tonic, alterative and cathartic effect is superior to them all.

If those who suffer from torpid livers, and who experience the host of unpleasant sensations which result from "biliousness," would use this water, the product of Divine wisdom, they might safely forego that greater host of so-called "remedies," which, prepared by man, partake largely of his ignorance and imperfections. Yours, respectfully, H. E. MORRILL, M. D.

Last season, while visiting Saratoga, my attention was called to the waters of the "Saratoga A Spring," by Major Leland, of Union Hall. I found upon using them that I derived immediate and lasting benefit. They are invaluable. I have used these waters bottled with the same satisfactory results. No family should be without them. Yours, truly, DANIEL S. MILLER, Formerly, Lee, Dater & Miller, N. Y.

THE TRADE LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

The "Saratoga A Spring Water" is securely packed in cases of four dozen pints and of two dozen quarts. It retails for the same as Congress Water, but in quantities costs less to the trade.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
Agents for the Saratoga "A" Spring Water Co.

Sold by dealers in every place, and by the following firms:

Barnes, Ward & Co., New-Orleans; Barnes, Henry & Co., Montreal; Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia; Rust Bros. & Bird, Boston; Wm. H. Brown & Bros., Baltimore; Kidwell & Son, Washington; J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland; J. Balch & Son, Providence; Sisson & Butler, Hartford; J. A. McClure & Co., Albany; Dickinson, Comstock & Co., Utica; Farrington, Moore & Co., Syracuse; Post & Bruff, Rochester; Spencer & Bullymore, Buffalo; Strong & Armstrong, Cleveland; F. E. Suire & Co., Cincinnati; R. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville; Peter E. Blow, St. Louis; J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago; Farrand, Sheley & Co., Detroit; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh; Nippen & Reakirt, Memphis; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; A. A. Solomons & Co., Savannah; King & Cassidey, Charleston; Green & Button, Milwaukee; Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco; F. C. Herbruger & Co., Panama, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Army Bill Passed in Each House.

A Conference will Probably Result in a New Bill.

The Senate Strikes Out the Provision for the Veteran Reserve Corps.

An Amendment Agreed to Incorporating Three Regiments of Colored Cavalry.

Final Action on the Tariff Bill Expected To-day.

Much Interest Shown in the Proposed National Union Convention.

Passage of the Bill Regulating Pilots and Pilotage.

The States Prohibited from Discriminating Against the Vessels of Other States.

Proposed Donation of Public Lands for the Endowment of Female Colleges.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

It is announced that the Republican members of Congress will hold a caucus meeting to-morrow night to consider and determine upon the time of adjournment of the present session, and also to decide whether Mr. TRUMBULL's bill to restrict the appointing power of the President shall be passed at this session or postponed indefinitely. The moderate members are generally opposed to the passage of this or any other measure of the kind at this session, if ever. They argue that the motive for the passage of this proposed bill will be attributed to partisan strife and angry feelings toward the President, and that, therefore, it is, at present, at all events, injudicious to pass such a measure.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention is exciting deep interest in political circles here, and it is said that the Union State Convention to be held by the friends of President JOHNSON at Indianapolis July 19, will be the first Western State Convention to appoint delegates.

POLITICAL COMBINATION.

It is reported to-night that the National Union Club of this city and the Democratic National Club have coalesced, and will in the future work together for the purpose of carrying on the Fall campaign.

FORNEY'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Some of the few Radical journals that have attempted to screen J. W. FORNEY from the effects of his letter to the President, published a few days ago, are making a great outcry about the alleged violation of delicacy on the part of Mr. JOHNSON in permitting the so-called private letter to be given to the public. These gentlemen, so indignant at the supposed indelicacy, are perhaps ignorant of the fact that this letter was in no sense a private letter. It was not written or intended as such by Mr. FORNEY; but was sent to the President as an application for office, and treated both by the President and its author as an official paper, to be placed on the files among the regular public archives. Such is the mode of treatment in all cases of the kind, and all letters addressed to the President on behalf of applicants for office, are filed away with the application for reference at any time. Such is now the practice, and has been for years, and no one knows these facts better than Col. FORNEY.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It has already been stated that a writ of *habeas corpus* was recently served on Gen. SICKLES by the District Court of South Carolina, to produce the bodies of four persons who were convicted and sentenced to death on the charge of killing a non-commissioned officer and two of the private soldiers of a military guard. Gen. SICKLES refused to comply on these grounds: First, the President's proclamation of December, 1863, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*; second, the parties, of their own motion, have laid before the President for his official action the record of all the proceedings in the case, and the whole matter, including the disposition to be made of these parties is before him; third, that he (Gen. SICKLES) therefore has no power by which he can, in any manner interfere with the present disposition of the case without the further orders of the President. It was ascertained to-day, from a trustworthy authority, that the President will direct Gen. SICKLES to answer the writ and surrender the parties to the Court.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President being overburned with accumulated unfinished official business, and being somewhat enervated by the excessive heat of the past two or three days, concluded this morning to keep himself retired, and pay undivided attention to the immense pile of official papers on his table. He did not, therefore, give audience to any visitors. These facts gave rise to the outdoor rumor that Mr. JOHNSON is very ill. The latter statement is erroneous. The whole truth is contained in the foregoing statement.

THE ARMY BILLS.

Both branches of Congress took hold of their several army measures to-day, and the House, by a very decided vote, agreed upon the bill lately passed by the House as a substitute for one of the Senate bills. While this proceeding was going on in the House, the Senate was vigorously at work upon the Army Bill last reported by Senator WILSON from the Senate Military Committee. This bill being passed, each branch of the National Legislature in effect makes proffer of what it proposes to do, and as the measures are very dissimilar, a Committee of Conference will be appointed at once to make a compromise bill that may pass in both branches of Congress. The indications are that the Senate bill under consideration in that body to-day will be the basis of compromise, with, perhaps, a full recognition of the Veteran Reserve and Volunteer features of the House bill.

THE TARIFF BILL—ITS PASSAGE CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL.

Final action on the Tariff Bill will be had by the House to-morrow. What it will be cannot with certainty be indicated. As the measure stands now at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee of the Whole, it would be defeated, if pressed to a vote, by a decided majority. Some efforts have, however, been made to save it by compromising, and if the duties on railroad iron, coal, salt and some other articles are cut down to-morrow before final action, it may go through by a small majority. A strong effort will be made to send it over to the next session, either by a direct vote of postponement or by a recommitment with instructions to report at the time. The final struggle promises to be of decided interest.

PROSPECTIVE VETO.

It is generally believed that the President has been to-day preparing a message vetoing the Freedman's Bureau Bill, passed a few days ago, and that the message will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow and then sent to Congress. There is no positive information, however, to base this opinion upon.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

Senator HOWE moved to take up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, but without success. It is said that a majority of the Senate favor the bill. A compromise is proposed by which it may be passed in the early part of the session in December. The bill is not opposed on its merits, but on the amendments giving New-York entire control over the work. It is charged that if the bill is lost this session, it will be in consequence of the influence of New-York politicians.

FEMALE CLERKS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A few days ago a bill became a law providing for fifty-five female clerks in the Internal Revenue Department, and for the last few days Commissioner ROLLINS has been the recipient of bushels of letters from every State in the Union, signed by Governors of States, United States Senators, members of Congress and others of influential character. There are, however, no such situations vacant. As there are just fifty-five female clerks who, antecedent to the bill just passed, had no legal provisions made for them, they will not be discharged, and therefore there are no vacancies.

THE NOTORIOUS MOSBY.

The notorious JOHN S. MOSBY, who was during the rebellion, the terror of the country hereabouts, is now a sojourner in this city and quietly walking about the Capitol, the observed of the curious. MOSBY is a quiet, tame looking individual, and has not the slightest appearance of a bugaboo, or one who would try to frighten anybody.

NOMINATIONS.

The President did not send any nominations to the Senate to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner COOLEY has received information from NEWTON EDMUNDS, Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Dacotah Territory, dated on board the steamer *Ben. Johnson*, at Fort Rice, D. T., June 24, 1866, in which he says that the Commissioner arrived at Fort Rrice on the Tuesday previous.

It found 650 lodges of Indians of the Yanctonnois, But-Head, Uncpapas, Ogallallas, Santee and other tribes. On the next day he expected to conclude a treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Santees, and hoped to leave in the afternoon for Port Berthold. The best of feeling prevailed among the Indians, not only toward the Government but toward each other.

He had never seen Indians behave better, or manifest such uniform good feeling toward whites in his life. Every possible pains had been taken to make an equitable distribution among them, and they were not only fully satisfied of this fact, but seemed to appreciate that justice had been done to all.

A MEXICAN STATE PRISONER.

Mr. ALONZO MARISCAL, brother of the Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, who was arrested in the City of Mexico, and taken handcuffed and on foot to Queretaro, because he was related to a Liberal, had been bailed out of prison in the latter city, as they could not find the slightest ground on which to Court-martial him; but they still kept him confined in Queretaro, and were examining all the papers belonging to his brother, which they took from his house when the French police arrested Mr. ALONZO MARISCAL. The young man was treated in an outrageous and barbarous manner, first in a dungeon during a week in the City of Mexico, and afterward on the road to Queretaro, in consequence of which he is suffering severely in health.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, July 9.

A BILL REGULATING ELECTIONS.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

It provides, first, that the Legislature of any State next preceding the expiration of a Senatorial term shall elect on the second Tuesday of its session a successor of the retiring Senator. The voting shall be *viva voce*, and the name of a person receiving a majority of the votes cast in such House, shall be entered upon the journal of each House, and a joint meeting of the two Houses shall be convened at 12 o'clock the following day, and if the same person is found to have received a majority he shall be declared elected, but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes of both Houses, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required, the joint Assembly shall proceed to choose, *viva voce*, and the person receiving a majority of votes, all the members being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

Second—That where a vacancy shall exist on the opening of a session of a Legislature an election shall be held on the second Tuesday of the session, and if a vacancy shall occur during the session it shall be filled on the second Tuesday after its announcement.

Third—That the Governor shall certify such election and the Secretary of State countersign the certificate to the President of the Senate.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Mr. BROWN, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to enlarge and improve the arsenal grounds at St. Louis.

HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee the bill introduced on Saturday, authorizing the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry.

PILOT REGULATIONS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Bill relating to pilots and pilot regulations.

It prohibits any State from making pilot regulations to operate against vessels of any other State, and repeals such regulations where they now exist.

The bill was passed.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of Surg.-Gen. BARNES on the medical and surgical statistics of the war, which was adopted.

RIGHT OF WAY TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way through the military reservations to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, which was ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army, was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

It provides that officers who, owing to circumstances beyond their control, were not mustered into the service for thirty days or less after actual entrance on duty, shall be entitled to pay for the term during which they served without being mustered.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported a resolution directing the payment to the legal representatives of the late WM. HICKEY, Chief Clerk of the Senate, of three hundred dollars, for funeral expenses, and the balance of his salary for the year in which he died.

The resolution was passed.

EXTENSION OF A PATENT.

A bill to extend the patent on vault lights to THADDEUS HYATT, was called up, and after discussion was passed by yeas 23, nays 13.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON desired to call up the Army bill.

Mr. HOWE hoped the Niagara Ship Canal bill could be taken up.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the proposition to have a certain proportion of the army composed of colored soldiers. It would lead to strife, collision and bloodshed. If the Secretary of War sent negro troops to Delaware to control the elections there, every man worthy the name of a Delawarian would assist in driving them from the polls. He (SAULSBURY) wished for peace and tranquility, and hence he urged that negroes should not be incorporated in the army.

Mr. WADE moved to amend the amendment of the Military Committee by providing for four regiments instead of two. He said that experience had shown that the colored troops made good soldiers, and that they never deserted. In the late war the colored troops fought just as well as the white troops, and both fought well. Since the close of the war, the white troops had deserted in large numbers, but the colored troops stood faithfully by their posts. As to the prejudice against negro troops, he did not believe in consulting the tastes of insurrectionists on that point. When people needed troops among them he (WADE) believed in sending just such troops as the Government saw fit to send.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, favored the proposition to introduce colored troops. If it was a burden to serve in the army, the colored people ought to bear their share of it. If it was a privilege to do so, the colored people ought not to be denied their share of it.

Mr. WILSON suggested that Mr. WADE modify his amendment, by making it three instead of four regiments of colored cavalry.

Mr. WADE, accepted the modification, and this amendment was agreed to by yeas, 20; nays, 9.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that officers of the regular army, entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired by the rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, at the time such wounds were received.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, to add to the 17th section a provision that the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint from enlisted men, and cause to be enlisted as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department of the Army, &c.

This was agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike from the 4th section of the bill, after the words "five regiments of ten companies each," the words "of colored men to be designated as United States Colored Troops."

This was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the words "forty paymasters," and insert "fifty paymasters," which was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment as a new section, that in the selection of officers to be appointed under the provisions of this act, officers of the regular army who have commanded volunteer troops may be counted as officers of the volunteer service or as officers of the regular army, which was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS offered a proviso to the fifth section, that the provision requiring the distribution of the appointments from the volunteer service among the States and Territories, according to the number of troops furnished, shall not apply to the States of California, Nevada or Oregon.

Mr. CONNESS explained that during the rebellion the Secretary of War refused to receive troops tendered by California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by striking out the following section:

SEC. 12. That the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General, and one Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavalry; and the said Judge Advocate General shall receive, revise and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army; and of the Judge Advocates now in office there may be retained a number not exceeding ten, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the Judge Advocate General until otherwise provided by law, or until the Secretary of War shall decide that their services can be dispensed with.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke in favor of his amendment, and against military tribunals and their acts and decisions.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, replied to the argument of Mr. SAULSBURY.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. SAULSBURY by striking out the words "and military commissions" from the above section. Subsequently Mr. HENDRICKS withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. SAULSBURY was disagreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment that the commutation price of the army ration shall continue for one year to be 50 cents as now instead of 30 cents as formerly.

In the course of debate on the above,

Mr. WILSON said it was the intention of the military Committee to postpone until December next the bill recently passed by the House fixing the pay of officers of the army.

The amendment of Mr. HARRIS was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment that court-martials shall have no jurisdiction of cases not arising in the land or naval service, or in the militia, when in active service. This was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, which was adopted, that Assistant Surgeons for the regular army, shall be selected from those who have served in that capacity during the late war.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out all provisions for the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and on this the yeas and nays were demanded.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Willey, Williams, Wilson—13.

So the bill was amended by striking out the provision for retaining three regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. NESMITH offered the following as an amendment:

"That all officers who have served as volunteers during the rebellion, in the Armies of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grades they have held by brevet by other commission in the volunteer service. In the case of officers of the regular army, the volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official registers; provided, that this privilege shall not entitle officers to any pay or emoluments."

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. NESMITH, that privates of the regular and volunteer armies, who served three years, and were honorably mustered out, may wear the uniform of lieutenants on occasions of ceremony.

This amendment was also disagreed to, and the amendment of Mr. NESMITH was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It now goes to the House as passed by the Senate.

It provides for five regiments of artillery, 12 regiments of cavalry, and 45 regiments of infantry. Three of the new regiments of cavalry shall be colored troops.

The fourth section of the bill provides that the 45 regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first 10 regiments of 10 companies each now in service, of 27 regiments of 10 companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments, and of eight new regiments of 10 companies each, and five regiments which shall be composed of colored men, and all the original vacancies in the grades of First and Second Lieutenants and one-half the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years during the war, have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. The officers appointed to fill the original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be selected from officers who have been in the service during two years of the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

SEC. 5. Provides that the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers and soldiers, under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed among the States, Territories and District of Columbia in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them, respectively during the war, reduced to an average of three years service.

SEC. 9. Provides that there shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

SEC. 25. Abolishes the office of sutler in the army, and at military posts, and authorizes and requires the Subsistence Department to furnish such articles as may be designated by the Inspector General, to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices; and, if not paid for when purchased, account thereof to be kept, and the amount deducted by the Paymaster at the payment next following such purchases; *Provided* that this section shall not go into effect until the 1st day of July, 1866.

SEC. 26. Provides that for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army to act as President, Superintendent or Professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be appointed through the United States as nearly as practicable according to population, and shall be governed by general rules to be prescribed from time to time by the President.

The other sections related to the organization of regiments and departments, and have been printed heretofore in the Senate reports.

The Senate at 5 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of making the donation of lands for the endowment of female colleges in the several States, and presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Connecticut on that subject.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information to be furnished next session in reference to the trade between the United States and British Provinces.

THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. DODGE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in reference to the tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act of 1789, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. NEWELL introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salaries of assistants in the folding-room.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF TIME IN THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November; which was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRINTING.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution for the printing of an additional number of BANCROFT'S address on President LINCOLN, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ROSS suggested to amend the resolution by making it apply to agricultural reports.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. MILLER also offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

RATIONS ISSUED TO CIVILIANS.

Mr. BROMWELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House as to the number of rations issued under direction of the War Department, from the beginning of the late war, to persons not belonging to the army, showing the number issued to white persons and the number issued to colored persons, &c.

DIRECTORY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WENTWORTH introduced a resolution for the printing of so many copies of the Directory of Congress as will make the quota to members equal to that of Senators; which was referred, under the law, to the Committee on Printing.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill further to provide for the safety of passengers on board of steam and sail vessels; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a joint resolution granting to railroad companies the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the track, and the necessary grounds for depots and stations, on the Military Reserve, and authorizing the President to restore military reserves to the public domain where not needed for military purposes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill as a most monstrous proposition, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question, and then Mr. KASSON rising to debate the joint resolution, it went over under the rule.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. KELSO introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the expediency of making the increase of compensation of House employes uniform and equitable.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. PRICE offered a resolution that the House shall henceforth meet at 10 o'clock in the morning. Members suggested various hours, as 9, 7 and 5 A. M.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired first to have information as to the condition of the business. He understood that after the Tariff Bill was disposed of to-day, there would be but one or two appropriation bills to be disposed of, and then there would be no other business left.

Mr. PRICE declared that his object was to get through the business and leave this village.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that if the resolution was adopted it would be necessary to discharge all the standing Committees from the business before them.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, having risen to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GRINNELL introduced a concurrent resolution that Congress, when it adjourns on a certain day not fixed, shall take a recess to meet on Saturday, the first day in December next, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill to amend the act granting the right of preemption to certain purchasers on the Lassel Ranch, in the State of California, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House a copy of any correspondence he may have had with Gov. WELLS, of Louisana, in relation to the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, which held a session in 1864.

Mr. LE BLOND suggested to call also for the correspondence with Mr. FORNEY. [Laughter.]

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad bills of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of medical statistics collected during the war in the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General, by Surgeon J. H. BAXTER.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying to the soldiers the bounty of $8 33 for each month they were kept in the service after the year for which they enlisted.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the public lands now in market in the State of California, in the district bounded on the northeast and east by the San Joaquin, and on the west by the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested a modification, requiring information as to the public lands granted for railroad purposes at the present.

Mr. HIGBY consented, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. MCRUER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of paying to the volunteers who were mustered out of the service in Arizona, New-Mexico, and Utah the expense of transportation to the place of mustering in.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution construing and giving effect to the joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin, approved July 1, 1864, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS.

Mr. CLARK also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the payment of three months extra pay to officers who having served one term and having been mustered out had again entered the service.

COLORADO.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Colorado, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court of Colorado to fix its terms, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee with leave to report at any time.

THE ARIZONA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the memorial of Mr. PATON contesting the seat of Mr. GODWIN, Delegate from Arizona, with a statement that no testimony had been offered in support of it.

The Committee was then discharged from its further consideration.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MCCLURG, from the same Committee, reported in the case of KOONTZ contesting the seat of COFFROTH as Representative from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, that Mr. COFFROTH was not entitled to the seat and that Mr. KOONTZ was.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK renewed the proposition which he had made last Saturday in reference to the Army Bill, and there being no objection, he reported back the Senate bill, and moved as a substitute therefor the House bill.

The substitute was agreed to by 93 to 30, and the bill as amended was passed.

The title was amended so as to read, "A Bill to Reorganize and Establish the Army of the United States."

Mr. THAYER suggested that the title should be, "To Disorganize the Army of the United States."

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. THAYER moved to strike out the fifteenth section of the bill. He made an argument against the bill and then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the eighteenth section and to insert in lieu of it a section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company a five years' credit for the duties on railroad iron necessary to rebuild thirty-seven miles of its track, from which the rails and fastenings were removed by the so-called Confederate military authorities.

Mr. HALE moved to amend by inserting, instead of the words "so-called Confederate military authorities," the words "rebel force."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment elicited considerable debate, being supported by Messrs. BINGHAM, FINCK, DAWES, MORRILL and KELLEY, and being opposed by Messrs. PAYNE and STEVENS, the latter stating he did not believe in coaxing rebels with sugar-plums and lovebreasts.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, a new section was added in reference to the export of guano.

On motion of Mr. MCRUER, a new section was added extending the provisions of the 4th section of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1865, to vessels to or from any ports in the Sandwich Islands or the Society Islands.

Mr. STEVENS moved to add a new section extending the provision in regard to credit on railroad iron, extended to the Florida and Alabama Railroad, to all the railroads west of Pennsylvania.

This was rejected.

Mr. KASSON moved to add a new section, providing that the increase of duty on railroad iron shall not go into effect until one year after the 4th of March next. He made a speech in support of the proposition.

Mr. MOORHEAD asked him whether, if his amendments were agreed to, he and his friends would then vote for the bill.

Mr. KASSON said it would act as a very strong inducement for them to do so, and that otherwise they would vote against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL stated that an agreement was made with the gentleman's colleague (Mr. WILSON) that a vote upon a similar proposition would be taken in the House.

Upon that representation Mr. KASSON withdrew the amendment.

Mr. GRISWOLD stated that he was reported, the other day, as having said that the railroad iron makers of this country had made no profits for three or four years. He denied that he had said so. His remark was that they had made no profits within the last eighteen months. He was also represented, the same day, as having offered an amendment in reference to railroad frogs. This he also denied. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool, stating that the manufacturers of England were leaving no stone unturned to break down the manufacturers of this country.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL a new section was added, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund excess of duty paid by importers.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add a new section levying the tax on gunny-bags or sacks, whether imported empty or containing merchandise, which was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to fill up the blank for the time on which this act should take effect with the words "1st day of August, 1866."

Mr. MCRUER moved to amend by inserting "October" instead of "August."

The amendment was rejected, and the original motion was agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to strike out "1866" and insert "1870," and spoke against the entire bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved to add to Section 22 a proviso that all goods, wares and merchandise in bond, warehouse or on shipboard, and bound to the United States from any foreign port, when this act shall take effect shall be subject to the conditions and rates of duty which were applicable to said goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the passage of this act.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the proviso: "That all goods, wares and merchandise in the hands of the importers at the time of the passage of this act shall pay the additional duties levied by this act."

After some debate, Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, and Mr. DODGE opposing the substitute, it was agreed to by a vote of 58 to 42.

The question being on Mr. RICE's amendment as amended, the debate was renewed, Messrs. MORRILL, HALE, SCHENCK and BOUTWELL opposing the proposition, and Mr. WASHBURNE sustaining it. The latter gentleman moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Provided further, That all goods wares and merchandise in bond or in bonded warehouse, on which duties have been paid, shall after this law takes effect pay all the rates of duty imposed by this act.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 62, nays 38.

Mr. MCRUER offered an additional proviso, that where duties are reduced by this bill the difference shall be returned to the importers on goods on hand, which was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved an additional proviso that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States when this act shall take effect, from ports beyond Cape Horn shall be subject to the same conditions and rates of duty which were applicable to such goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the passage of this act. He addressed the Committee in support of the proposition.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment, and suggested the question whether cargoes of tea and coffee should be taxed at the present rates, instead of at the reduced rates proposed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, replied that his amendment applied as well to the case of diminished duties as to that of increased duties.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the collection of the direct tax was suspended until January 1, 1868.

Mr. MORRILL spoke in favor of it, declaring that there was no better measure of reconstruction than it.

Mr. PAYNE moved that the previous question for the benefit of the Florida and Alabama Railroad be extended to all the railroad companies in the United States and Territories, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. AMES a drawback was allowed on mowing machines, &c., of the duty laid on the materials entering into their composition.

On motion of Mr. MCRUER, and by unanimous consent, the proviso to section 6, forbidding the importation of wines, brandies or other spirituous liquors, in less quantities than are allowed by this act, after the first of October, 1866, was amended so as to make the prohibition apply only to wines, &c., shipped after that date.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to strike out the 23d section, which provides for the establishment of a bureau of statistics. He said at the proper time he would move to abolish the statistical clerks and branches of the Treasury, Interior and other Departments, and then create a Department of Statistics, at the head of which should be placed the eminent statistician, Hon. E. D. MANSFIELD. He opposed the section now, because first, the present laws are sufficient for the time being; second, there should be no increase of patronage or power by creating new offices until the tenure of office appointments and removals are regulated by law; that the people are overburdened with taxation and expenses should not be increased. He was in favor of bounties for soldiers, in favor of pensions to the needy soldiers of the war of 1812, but had voted against all other propositions involving increased expenditure.

The motion to strike out was opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD and KASSON, and finally the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that a vote would be had on the section in the House.

This being the last section of the bill, Mr. MORRILL moved that the Committee rise and report the bill.

A colloquy arose between the members, some of whom desired to move that the bill be recommitted, with instructions, while Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to submit a motion to postpone the bill till next December.

Finally, it was agreed that all these motions may be made in the House, whereupon the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments.

The following is the portion of the bill disposed of to-day:

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the dutiable value of all merchandise imported from foreign countries, unless herein otherwise provided for, on which duties are imposed by this act or by any existing law, the entire cost of such merchandise shall be taken, which shall appear on the invoice, certified by the Consul of the United States at the place of original purchase or production as having been paid by the purchaser to any party for or on account of said goods, and if such purchase and certification shall be at any town, city or locality of any foreign country other than the last port of shipment for the United States, there shall be added to the entire original cost all actual costs of transportation to the last port of shipment for the United States, and all costs of preparation or preservation, paid or accruing, in such port of last shipment, except only the actual cost of removal from warehouse on board the vessel for final exportation, and except the commission or brokerage paid for the care of such shipment, not exceeding 2½ per cent.; and if the importer of any merchandise shall neglect or refuse to place upon his invoice, when offered for entry, all elements or items of actual cost so paid or accruing, or shall offer for entry as the total value any bills paid for such merchandise, not completed, finished, baled, packed or marked, or shall omit to include the value of the casks, bottles or other articles containing wines or liquors, or shall omit the proper cost of boxes or of packing of cigars, such omissions shall be held to be an undervaluation of the invoice, and the officers of customs examining and appraising the same shall add the said items of cost, and shall impose the penalties now prescribed by law for undervaluations; *Provided*, that any importer of merchandise may add items of cost paid or accruing after certification by the Consul at the time of making entry, without incurring penalty; but if the invoice value, as certified, be twenty per centum less than the real value or actual cost, all packages and costs of putting up included, then the said importer shall not be entitled to correct the entry without penalty, but shall, if the addition be to the extent of twenty per centum upon the certified value, pay twenty per centum additional as penal duty; and if the undervaluation be thirty per centum or over, the merchandise shall be absolutely forfeited to the United States, and all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed *pro rata* upon all the parts of such invoice, and every part thereof, charged with duties based on values, whether specific or *ad valorem*, shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual cost so determined.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to extend to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company a credit of five years on the duties on the railroad iron and fastenings necessary to relay thirty-seven miles of the track of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, between the City of Pensacola and the Alabama State line, from which the rails and fastenings were removed by the rebel forces, against the remonstrances of the said Railroad Company, during the late rebellion; provided the said Railroad Company shall first give security to the satisfaction of the said Secretary for the payment in coin of such duties with semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent., on or before the expiration of said credit, and that the said iron shall be used for no purpose but that before stated until said duties have been paid: and further, that the United States authorities can use said securities in payment of any services said railroad company may render them, should any services be rendered. And be it further enacted, that the proviso in section 4 of an act entitled "An Act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," approved March 3, 1865, shall be construed to indicate any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands. And be it further enacted, that so much of an act entitled "An Act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved Aug. 18, 1856, as provides for the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section 2 of said act for five years from and after the 14th day of July, 1867.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided that from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston and Portland, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the Custom-house, and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted that imported goods, wares or merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces aforesaid, be transported from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein over the territory of said Provinces, by such routes and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided that the goods, wares and merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from the Provinces aforesaid, be treated, in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that more moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs or others acting as such than the law requires should have been paid, and where the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act entitled "An Act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided it shall be made manifest to the Secretary of the Treasury that said non-compliance, with the requirements as above stated, was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, consignee or agent making such payments.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, except wherein otherwise provided, on the 1st day of August, 1866, and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed, provided that the existing laws shall extend to and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reënacted by this act; and provided further, that the duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, not provided for in this act, shall be and remain as they were according to existing laws prior to the first day of June, 1866; and provided further, that all goods, wares and merchandise in bond or in bonded warehouses, on which duties have not been paid, shall, after this law takes effect, pay all the rates of duty imposed by this act.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to suspend the collection of the direct tax, imposed by an act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenues from imports and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," until Jan. 1, 1868.

And be it further enacted, That on and after the passage of this act there shall be allowed on the following articles, when exported, a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on the imported materials used in the manufacture thereof, less five per centum on the amount of such drawback, which shall be retained for the use of the United States, and such drawback shall be ascertained in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, namely: On mowing-machines, reaping-machines, plows, axes, hatchets, scythes, cotton gins, shovels, spades, hoes, hay and manure forks, chisels, augers and carpenters' tools.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in and attached to the Department of the Treasury, a Bureau to be styled the Bureau of Statistics; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a Director to superintend and conduct the business of said Bureau, who shall be paid an annual salary of $3,000; and it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, exports and imports now required by law to be submitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said report embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation, the exports and imports of the United States to the close of the fiscal year shall be submitted to Congress on or before the first day of December next succeeding, and the said Director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient; and the Director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of all vessels registered, enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the name and tonnage of each vessel, the class to which she belongs as to build and rigging, and name of her home port, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein; and, to enable the said Director to furnish the information required, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, to establish and provide a system of numbering all vessels so registered, enrolled and licensed; and each vessel so numbered shall have her number deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main-beam, and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States. The said Director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year, and to aid him in the discharge of these duties, the several clerks now employed in the preparation of statistics in the Treasury Department or any Bureau thereof, shall be placed under his supervision and direction. It shall be the further duty of said Director to collect, digest and arrange for the use of Congress the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, market exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity. The said Director shall also collect, digest and arrange for the use of Congress the statistics of the mining industry of the United States, the numbers and location of the mines, the products, wages of labor employed therein, and such other matters as may exhibit the condition and affect the prosperity of that branch of industry; and the said Director shall also annually prepare a report to be laid before Congress, concerning the general course and influence of trade with foreign countries, exhibiting the distribution of the domestic exports of the United States among them, and the exchange of commodities with them and the cost of production in the respective countries, whenever attainable, and by what means the export trade of the United States may be increased, which report shall extend to such particulars, and shall be arranged in such manner and form as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury; and for all these purposes the said Director shall have access to the statistics, papers and records of the several Departments of the Government relating to his duty; and in addition to the clerical services hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail such other clerk as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act; and the expenses of the Bureau of Statistics for clerical service, publication of reports, stationery and statistical periodicals and papers required by the Bureau shall be defrayed on the order and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and all letters and documents to and from the Director of the Bureau of Statistics relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

The bill comes up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a motion to print 20,000 copies of the Internal Revenue Bill, as amended, so as to incorporate the entire law, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to regulate the fees of the Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee for the District.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the vote agreeing to the conference report on the Senate bill further to prevent smuggling was reconsidered, some amendments having been omitted in the report, and the matter was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate amendments to the House bill extending the benefits of section 4 of the Army Appropriation Bill of March 3, 1865, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MOOREHEAD rose to a personal explanation, and caused to be read an article from the Pittsburgh *Republic* of July 7, reflecting upon his course in favoring the reduction of duty on Nova Scotia coal to 50 cents per ton, and intimating that his action was influenced by the fact that members of his family, JAY, COOKE & CO. and MOORHEAD BROTHERS had large interests in the Nova Scotia coal lines. He said that the wisdom or policy of his action required no justification or defence now, and this was neither the time or the place to do so. He would attend to that at home before his constituents. His object in rising was to brand the article imputing to him sordid motives as false and malicious. Neither himself nor his brother, nor any person whom he knew, had any interest in any of the British Provinces.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

After the adjournment it was announced by the Reading Clerk, by direction of Mr. MORRILL, that a caucus of Union Senators and members would be held in the Hall of the House to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Deaths from Sunstroke—Severe Thunder Storm in Hudson—A Daughter of Mr. Fairbanks Instantly Killed.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

Four deaths were reported from sunstroke yesterday and the day before. The weather to-day is cool and pleasant.

During a thunder shower last evening, the lightning struck the dwelling of GEORGE FAIRBANKS, in Hudson, Mass., killing his daughter Emma, aged 13, and prostrating the other members of the family, but not fatally.

The lightning also killed several cattle in the neighborhood.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thaddeus Stevens Candidate for United States Senator.

LANCASTER, Penn., Monday, July 9.

The *Daily Express* announces Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS as a candidate for United States Senator. It is understood that his friends here have the consent to use his name in that connection, and his claims will be rigorously pressed.

Fenianism Revived at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

At a meeting of the original O'Mahony Fenians held to day, to sustain JAMES STEVENS, resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging him their aid, recognizing him as the chief organizer of the Irish Republic, in whom they have the most implicit reliance for integrity of purpose, lofty patriotism and necessary ability to execute the duty before him, and denouncing the charge of his being a British spy as a foul slander. The Committee on Resolutions were PATRICK MURPHY, JEREMIAH BERGEN, and JAMES MAGUIRE. A number have promised to contribute a dollar a week.

Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9—9 A. M.

Rain fell copiously last night, and cooled the air considerably. The thermometer now stands at 87° in the shade.

LOUISIANA.

Probable Indictment of Judge Howell—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 8.

Arrived, steamers *Gen. Grant* and *Mariposa* from New-York, and ship *Estelle* from Liverpool.

The Louisiana State Convention of 1864 has been called to meet on the 30th of July. Judge HOWELL will undoubtedly be indicted by the Grand Jury for issuing the call for it to assemble.

The Democrats and conservatives have had a caucus and agreed to call a State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Another Foolhardy Excursion.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Monday, July 9.

The little ship *Yankee Doodle*, Capt. HUDSON, of *Vision* notoriety, cleared the bar at 5 o'clock P. M., bound for Europe.

Wreck of the Ship Picayune.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

The ship *Picayune*, of New-Orleans, Capt. BROOKS, from Genoa, in ballast, for St. John, N. B., was wrecked on Duck Island, near Mt. Desert, Me., in a fog, on the 5th inst. Crew saved. Ship a total loss.

THE ULTIMATE OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

God in History—The First Steps of the War—Relative Forces—Early Success of the Allies—Probable Interference of Russia and Defeat of Prussia.

THE BEECHES, July 3, 1866.

On the eve of that 4th of July which marks ninety years from the Declaration of American Independence, we behold Europe beginning a war which threatens a mighty, almost universal convulsion of the most civilized nations of the earth. Why? Only to gratify the vilest passions of the human heart. Is there to be any moral success? any commercial progress? any growth of freedom? any advancement of human happiness proposed as the end of the war? Alas! no. It is the gloomy picture of that total depravity which seemed for a time faded from the canvass, but which is now renewed in all its dark and lurid colors. This is the human aspect of the case; but God from seeming evil still educes good. Even the sanguinary wars of the French Revolution and the reckless career of NAPOLEON were not without their good; and I am mistaken, should this war continue, if the enslaved millions of Europe do not gain advantages which are not dreamed of by the villainous Emperor of France, or the dynastic diplomats of Vienna, or the insane Minister of Prussia. I think that these gentlemen have as little idea of what is coming as BELSHAZZAR before he saw written on the walls of the Mighty Babylon: *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.* There are two courses for the war, just begun, to take: the villains who commenced it may see, before it is entirely too late, the terrible danger which lies before them. In that case they will hasten to end it, and the war will have a brief duration. But is that probable? Our rebels might have seen their danger, and avoided it, but they did not; and history teaches us, that before great revolutions and great destructions, there is a madness comes into the minds of rulers and governments which seems to utterly blind them to the consequences of their conduct. BELSHAZZAR was indulging in splendid festivities when his kingdom passed away. ALEXANDER, with the lovely THAIS by his side, was in a drunken fit when he died, and the Macedonian Empire went into fragments. NAPOLEON was dreaming of universal conquest when the wrath of God struck him down, and the Cossack encamped in Paris. CHARLES I. could not see that his measures were destructive till he was beheaded on the block. GEORGE III. would not yield the least act of his tyranny till the independence of America was established. It is probable, therefore, that the madness of the rulers of Europe will continue, and, in some form, we shall see one of those grand movements by which God in his supreme providence is overruling the world to its predestined end. Slowly but surely the eternal law of destiny, for nations as well as individuals, moves on its glorious course. That the war will continue, and that it will be universal in Europe, seems to be your opinion, Mr. TIMES; for in your editorial column of June 30 you say, in reference to the Emperor of France:

> "We cannot well imagine a more distinct avowal of both the ambition, object and sympathies of the French Emperor, in the approaching war, than is furnished in this remarkable letter to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. It is almost equal to a declaration of war. It avows entire sympathy with Prussia and Italy; it has not a word of friendship for Austria; it leaves no doubt of his purpose to acquire territory. To our mind it almost seems inspired by VON BISMARCK himself, and we cannot resist the impression, also so prevalent in Germany, that the bargain for the Rhine provinces has already been completed between the ambitious Emperor and the unscrupulous Minister, and that a few weeks will see a vast French army operating on the frontiers of Western Germany. If this be the case, BISMARCK's part has been played with a boldness and adroitness never equaled on the stage of European diplomacy, and his final success and the success of Italy are secure."

I agree with you in most of the premises, but I do *not* agree with you in this conclusion. Italy *may* be united, and Austria may concede Venetia; but it will not be by any success of French or Italian arms. I am taught by the Scriptures that when a wise man goes to war he will count the cost—whether with ten men he can succeed against twenty. If the French Emperor does what you assume that he will do, he has either not counted the cost or made a great mistake in his calculations. We already hear that the Tuileries are startled with a note from Russia. They will be a great deal more startled before NAPOLEON is through with the business he has undertaken. Let us now for a moment examine the facts of the case. In the first place, it was plain that when France assisted Italy, and Prussia robbed Denmark of Holstein, there was a settled purpose to commence a new series of robberies, and equally plain that the robberies must take place from Austria, the Germanic Confederation, and such small States as Belgium and Denmark. There was nobody else to rob with impunity. But, can even that be done with impunity? Here is the vital question. The best way to determine that is to go back to the first principles of human nature and of European politics. Can Russia permit the Austrian Empire to be broken up? Can England permit Belgium to become a province of France? Yet, if France does what you opine, and is successful, the power of the Austrian Empire is vitally diminished, and the prestige of England on the Continent destroyed. I opine, without any argument, that neither human nature, nor European politics, nor the antagonism of races, will permit any such thing. If France does what you assume, a universal and tremendous war is begun. It only remains for us to consider the forces arrayed, and the probable result. I will assume, for the present, that England remains neutral, though I am convinced such will not be the fact if France touches Belgium. The spirit of the British people, though much depressed and enervated, is not wholly destroyed. The old lion, though feeling the weakness of age, will be roused to battle by the fierce growls of the tiger.

England being neutral, what will be the antagonistic forces? I sum them up thus:

Austrian Empire	36,000,000
Germanic States	10,000,000
Russia and the Sclavons	75,000,000
Total	121,000,000
Prussia	18,000,000
Germanic States	5,000,000
Italy	21,000,000
France	37,000,000
Total	80,000,000

We see, then, that the balance of power is on the side of Austria, even if we suppose that England, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark remained neutral, not one of which can be safely counted on the side of France. It is certainly possible, even probable, that neither France nor Russia will appear immediately on the scene, but I am looking at ultimate positions and results, and unless we suppose the statesmen of Russia and England to be utterly blind to future interests, the result must be what I have pointed out. Let us now look at the moral and military positions of the parties. If the war continues the intelligent readers of the TIMES will follow the march of European armies with almost the interest with which we have followed the march of our own. In the first place we must note that Austria has completely defeated NAPOLEON in diplomacy. Had Austria fallen into the trap of entering the Conference, she would have been put morally in the wrong, when she was compelled to resent the robbery of her possessions. But she saw this, and forced the catspaws of NAPOLEON to show their hands. In the commencement of the war she has again put herself in the right. She has waited till Prussia and Italy have been forced to invade her allies, and strike the first blow. She has put them all decidedly in the wrong, and that is a great thing in a great war. In regard to the movement of forces, little can be known just now; for Austria very properly keeps her plans and movements in the dark. I differ with an idea put out by Prince NAPOLEON, who thinks the Austrians will at first be successful, and drive the Italians back. On the contrary, I think the Prussians and Italians are rushing forward, with great zeal and determination, to gain the first advantages; and that Austria has no great objections to their marching headlong on her defences. But I think that when they have gone on for a time they will be hurled back with great loss. In regard to the Prussian campaign, Austria will probably wait, on the line between Prague and Cracow, till the Prussians have made some decisive movement forward, when the latter will probably be flanked, driven back, Silesia conquered, and they compelled to fight for Berlin and Magdeburg. Of course, the genius (if they have any) of the respective Generals will make a vast difference. I know nothing about that. I can form no idea of what the Austrian and Prussian Generals are; but if they are equal, Austria will beat Prussia and VICTOR EMMANUEL together. *Nous verrons.* At any rate, it must be exceedingly interesting to watch the march of vast armies on the same plains where FREDERICK the Great and Marshal DAUN fought, and which TURENNE, and SAXE, and NAPOLEON have made memorable in history. If I have time I should like to take my old readers over these memorable fields, as new soldiers are seeking renown by the same path on which nations have so often been led to oppression, to slaughter and slavery. If France should engage in the struggle, I should be in no way surprised to see the Cossack again encamp in Paris. Would it be anything but retributive justice on her unprincipled conduct?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW BOOKS.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Col. HARRY GILMOR. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It looks rather oddly to see those familiar initials, "H. G.," affixed to the preface to this work, and it might be a question for the lawyers to decide whether Col. GILMOR has not infringed upon the rights of a well-known editor in thus freely using his trade mark. "Just once," however, he may be permitted to do so, for the public would protest emphatically against his inflicting upon them another such volume as this, although we have abundant proof that his imagination would be equal to the composition of any number of similar chapters of his exploits that enterprising publishers might demand. Col. GILMOR tells us in his preface that he wished "to submit a statement of several matters, in regard to which a number of Northern journals saw fit to bestow the most unsparing vituperation upon myself and others, my object being to remove from the minds of those willing to judge fairly and without prejudice, impressions created by misstatements in newspapers, whose views it suited to ignore and degrade into mere plundering raids expeditions of a military character, and obviously, immediately or strategically bearing upon that result." How expeditions of a military character could be ignored into mere plundering raids or anything else, and what "that result" is to which he so lucidly refers, are questions for grammarians to decide. It is enough to say that the gallant Colonel throughout his book gives abundant proof that he despises LINDLEY MURRAY, quite as thoroughly as he would have us believe that he did the Federal forces. But so far as his efforts to remove impressions created by misstatements in newspapers are concerned, he might much better have kept silent. There is abundant evidence in these confessions to convict him of all the crimes charged upon him during the progress of the war. On page 87, for instance, we have a narrative of what might be justly set down as a deliberate murder; on pages 143 to 145, which embrace the account of the plundering of a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in February, 1864, there is an unblushing acknowledgment of the worst crimes charged upon GILMOR's band of robbers and cut-throats by the Northern papers; and everywhere scattered through the book are incidents which show that he gave the widest possible interpretation to the aphorism that "everything is fair in war," even to forfeiting his word upon the slightest possible pretext. And as for insufferable egotism and disgusting self laudation of his exploits, not a page can be read but furnishes specimens of it. Why, Gen. LEE lost the battle of Gettysburgh because the opinions of GILMOR and EARLY, that the advantages of the first day's fight should be promptly followed up, were not acted upon! It would be the inevitable inference that any one who could boast so largely of impossible exploits belonged to the "last ditch" style of heroes, and the following paragraph from the account of GILMOR's final capture in February, 1865, by SHERIDAN's scouts, is as ludicrous and as positive proof of this fact as any one could desire. After telling how the scouts got information of his whereabouts, he writes:

> "My cousin, H—— G——, was in bed with me when the door suddenly opened and five men entered with drawn pistols, and although dressed as Confederates, I saw at a glance what they were. But it was too late for a fight, for they had seized my pistols lying on a chair under my uniform. 'Are you Col. GILMOR?' said one of them. I didn't answer at first; I was glancing round to see if there was any chance of escape. My attention was arrested by feeling the muzzle of a pistol against my head, and hearing the question repeated. 'Yes, and who in the devil's name are you?' 'Major YOUNG, of Gen. SHERIDAN's staff.' 'All right; I suppose you want me to go with you?' 'I shall be happy to have your company to Winchester, as Gen. SHERIDAN wishes to consult you about some important military affairs.' *I had intended never to be taken alive, but such circumstances as now attended my situation I could not, of course, have foreseen,* so I determined to make the best of it."

It this redoubtable guerrilla "never intended to be taken alive," it would seem that he had the best possible opportunity on this occasion for carrying out his purpose. Nothing, certainly, could have been easier than to secure a quietus in the shape of a bullet through his head. One motion only and the deed would be done; but "such circumstances," of course, GILMOR could not have foreseen, so he did as all other "last ditch" heroes do, and surrendered at discretion. The balderdash in which the book abounds, might very properly have found a place in the Richmond papers before the close of the war; but it is hardly safe to predict for it a favorable reception in the North at this late day. The volume, we believe, appeared originally in England, where its Munchausenism doubtless found a ready sale and easy belief.

SERMONS PREACHED ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS. By Rev. EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D., New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The title of this volume is not very definite, but perhaps it could hardly have been made more so. The sermons are upon the topics which every earnest minister discusses. Dr. GOULBURN urges the great truths of the gospel with simplicity and directness and with an eloquence which gives his discourses a charm that such productions too often lack.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER as manifested through temperament and external forms, and especially in the human face divine. By SAMUEL R. WELLS. With more than one thousand illustrations. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS.

There are very few men or women who do not consciously or unconsciously, perhaps, practice physiognomy every day of their lives. They may ridicule the idea that the shape of a man's head, the configuration of his nose or the appearance of his eyes furnish any guide to an estimate of his character or disposition, and yet the man of business will refuse an applicant employment because his glance is restless and uneasy instead of firm and decided, and every lady will quietly but quickly form her judgment regarding the gentleman who may be presented to her at an evening party. Opinions thus hastily formed may sometimes be erroneous, but the data upon which they are based are certainly sufficiently positive to make the foundation of a science, and this physiognomy certainly may be considered. Too much may be claimed for it, of course, and here is where its advocates err; but take such a volume as this and every one must acknowledge that physiognomy opens a wide field for interesting investigation. Beginning with an account of previous systems Mr. WELLS passes to a consideration of the structure of the human body. Then he defines the different varieties of temperament, compares the size and general form of men and women, and gives the physiognomical distinction between them. Each feature of the face is then discussed, and the significance that its form may give. The hands and feet come in for their share of attention and the signs of character in action, walk and voice are treated of at length. We also have chapters on the physiognomy of insanity, upon idiocy, on the effects of climate, on character, &c., &c. Then again a very curious branch of the general subject is treated of under "graphomancy and chiromancy." As we have already implied there is a tendency in this work, which is sometimes decidedly amusing, to exalt physiognomy far above the position which should properly be assigned it, but the intelligent reader will be able to decide for himself what to accept and what to reject. The interest belonging to the subject matter is greatly increased by the illustrations, many of which are really good likenesses of prominent men and women.

SCRIPTURE TESTIMONY AGAINST INTOXICATING WINE. By Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE DUNSE. Scotland. New-York: National Temperance Society and Publication House.

BUY YOUR OWN CHERRIES. By JOHN WILLIAM KIRTON.

Any one who is not decidedly friendly to the temperance movement might ask why it is that the National Temperance Society, by which both of these brochures are published, should be obliged to cross the waters to get tracts by means of which to draw public attention to this great question. Are not our own leading men sufficiently aroused to the importance of the temperance movement to furnish us with the necessary literature? If they are not, it might be well to stir them up a little, and, perhaps, the most effective way to do this is to go abroad for ammunition to wage the war against liquor. *The Scripture Testimony Against Intoxicating Drink* shows a great deal of careful research, and *Buy Your Own Cherries* is a charming story, which every child can comprehend. The wide circulation of either will be beneficial.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Extent of the Losses—The Insurances—The Burnt District.

From our Eastern exchanges we extract the following additional particulars of the great fire in Portland on the night of the 4th of July:

AMOUNT OF THE LOSS.

A slip from the Portland *Daily Press* states that it is estimated that 1,500 buildings have been destroyed, including dwelling-houses, stores, churches, &c. The loss is estimated roughly at from ten to twelve millions of dollars. The heaviest losers are Hon. John B. Brown & Sons and Messrs. Churchill, Brown & Manson, who estimate their loss at about $1,000,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $600,000. This does not include the buildings, many in number, owned by Mr. Brown personally. Eight churches were destroyed: First Baptist, Federal-street; St. Stephen's, Episcopalian, Pearl-street; Second Parish, Middle-street; Pearl-street Universalist; Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, Catholic, Cumberland-street; Swedenborgian, Congress-street; Bethel, Fore-street; and Third Parish, Congress street. Seven hotels were burnt, the Elm, International, American, Commercial, Franklin, Kingsbury House and Sturtevant House; also, Wood's unfinished marble hotel.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Every newspaper office, all the banks, every lawyer's office, were destroyed. The most valuable articles in the vaults of the banks were removed, but the books and papers were left.

The streets wholly or in part burned over were as follows:

Commercial-street—From the coal-office of William H. Evans, near High-street, to Cotton-street, every building on the north side was burned.

York-street—Every building on the south side to the junction of Danforth-street, and on the north side three buildings next above Maple-street, and all below Maple and Danforth.

Maple-street—All the buildings between York and Danforth, save one on the corner of Maple and Danforth.

Danforth-street—All the buildings on the south side from Maple to Fore streets, and all on the north side from the Gore House.

Centre-street—The brick building on the western corner, and all the buildings on the eastern side nearly up to Spring-street.

Cotton-street—Three buildings on the west side, near Free-street, and six or eight on the other side. The fire here did not extend up to Free-street.

Plumb-street—Every building on both sides gone. Among those was the residence of Rev. Dr. Carruthers and the building of the Portland Atheneum.

Myrtle-street—From Congress to Cumberland nothing on the west side is gone but the city building. On the east side all the buildings but the two lower ones were destroyed.

Exchange-street—A mass of ruins. Corry's furniture establishment, all the book-stores, jeweler's shops, insurance offices, and everything save the Custom-house, from Fore-street to Congress-street.

Lime and Milk streets—Every vestige swept away, including the Milk-street and Warren markets. The fire extended clear through to Congress-street.

Temple-street—Everything in ashes from Middle to Congress-street.

Free and Middle streets—The Free-street block was destroyed, with the exception of the store owned by Mr. Tolford, and every building on Middle-street, on both sides, from the junction of Free-street to India-street, with the single exception of the store of Messrs. D. F. Emery & Sons, which is untouched, though the adjoining stores on both sides of this were destroyed. Here were all the principal dry goods establishments.

Federal-street—The shop of Messrs. Marr Brothers and that of Dr. Mason, at the junction of Federal and Middle streets, were saved. On the south side of Federal-street every building from Chase & Co.'s hardware store to India-street has gone. On the north side, every building from and including the Elm House to India-street shared the same fate.

Congress-street—From Temple to India on the north side and from the City Hall to and including the Catholic school-house, above Washington-street, on the south side, all in ruin.

Cumberland-street—On the south side, all the buildings from Myrtle to Washington-street, and thence above Washington-street up Munjoy, are down. On the north side, all the buildings from the Radford House, corner of Pearl-street, are gone.

Oxford-street—In this street the fire was raging Thursday, but it was confined to the upper part, near Washington-street.

Washington-street—Several tenements were destroyed, but we have not learned the number.

Fore-street—With the exception of a block of three brick stores belonging to the estate of John Fox, every building on the north side of this street, from Centre to India streets, is destroyed. On the south side of the street no buildings from Cross to India streets were touched.

Cross-street—Both sides completely cleaned out from Free to Middle streets.

Union-street—All gone. All the shoe and leather shops, Winslow's foundry, Grant's coffee and spice factory, and everything on both sides of the street.

Other-streets—In Silver, Willow, Vine, Deer, Chatham, Franklin and Hampshire streets every building was destroyed. The famous "Sebastopol" is among the things that were.

Great fears were entertained that the United States Hotel would go, but active exertions prevented the fire from catching the building. Had that building been burned the conflagration would have extended much farther.

INSURANCES.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday, says:

"Owing to the confusion that prevails in consequence of the magnitude of the conflagration and the suffering of the people, it is almost impossible to get a correct estimate or full list of the loss. Those that have thus far been estimated are as follows:

G. A. Susskrout, hat, cap and fur dealer, $[illegible]0,000 of furs just imported, total loss $25,000; insured for $15,000. Bickford & Henderson, eating-house, loss $10,000; insured for $3,000 in a local Company that has failed. Harry C. Barnes, dwelling-houses, loss $15,000; insured for $10,000. Byron, Greenough & Co., hat, cap and fur dealers, loss $100,000; insured for $75,000.

J. R. Thompson, marble works, loss $12,000.

Deering, Milliken & Co.'s (dry goods) loss approximates to $200,000; insured for $123,000 in the following offices: Lorillard, New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Springfield, $4,000; Niagara, $10,000; Manhattan, $10,000; People's, Worcester, Mass., $10,000; North American, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Security, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; International, $10,000; Home, New-Haven, $5,000; Croton, $4,000.

Woodman, True & Co., woolens and clothing, loss about $150,000; insured $89,000, as follows: Dirigo, Portland, $20,000; Hartford, $10,000; Home, of New-Haven, $7,500; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $7,000; International, of New-York City, $5,000; Standard, New-York, $5,000; Manhattan, New-York, $5,000; Croton, New-York, $5,000; Merchants', of Hartford, $5,000; North America, Hartford, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Atlantic, Providence, $5,000.

Stevens, Haskell & Chase, shoe dealers, loss $15,000; insured in Manhattan Company of New-York, $8,000; Lorillard, New-York, $2,000; Charter Oak, Hartford, $3,000; Thames, Norwich, $4,000.

Harris & Waterhouse, loss $11,000; insured $4,500 in the Union, of Bangor, Relief and North American of New-York.

Stinchcomb & Co., iron foundry, loss $3,000; insured $600 in Charter Oak of Hartford.

Charles B. Varney, real estate; insured in Home, of New-York, $1,500; Gorham Mutual, $900.

J. E. Donnell, real estate, loss $120,000; insured $20,000, mostly in the Home, of New-York.

J. T. Lewis & Co., clothing, loss $10,000; all covered by insurance in the Lorillard, Narragansett, Phœnix and Niagara offices.

W. H. Thomas, real estate in all quarters; loss $90,000; insured $15,000.

Elias Thomas and wife, real estate, loss $75,000; no insurance.

Evans' Block, loss $35,000; insured $20,000 in Home, Lorillard, Arctic and others.

N. Cummings and family, real estate, loss $50,000; insured about $12,000.

H. & C. R. Milliken, real estate, loss $10,000; insured about $25,000.

A. & S. Shurtleff, shoe-dealers, loss $50,000; insured $9,000 in the Dirigo, $3,000 in the Lorillard, $6,000 in the Albany City, $6,000 in the Connecticut Mutual, $7,500 in the Niagara, $7,000 in the Metropolitan.

John Fox, real estate, loss $8,000; insured $5,200 in the Hampden and Holyoke offices.

C. M. & D. W. Nash, stove-dealers, loss $8,000; insured $5,200 in the Hampden and Holyoke offices.

James Rockleff, real estate, loss $25,000; insured $8,000 in the Dirigo and Portland Mutual.

Danforth & Ricker, loss $6,000; insured $4,000 in the Arctic and $1,500 in the Fulton offices.

Lowell & Senter, jewelers, loss providing their vault is intact, as is supposed, $10,000; insured $13,000 in Etna and other offices.

W. F. Phillips & Co., druggists, loss $35,000; insured $6,000 in the Dirigo, $4,000 in the Northwestern, $4,000 in the Hartford, $5,000 in the National, $2,000 in the Connecticut, and $5,000 in another office.

Joseph Farmer, real estate, loss $8,000; insured $3,000 in Portland Mutual.

Davis Bros., stationers, loss $300,000; insured $18,000 in Phœnix and other offices.

Bailey & Noyes, stationers, loss $55,000; insured $200.

A. W. H. Clapp, real estate, loss $30,000; no insurance.

Charles Q. Clapp, real estate, loss about $60,000; insured about $50,000 in the Howard, $5,000 in the Lamar and $1,000 in the Dirigo offices.

J. B. Carroll, real estate, loss $10,000; insured $15,000 in the Metropolitan and $1,000 in the Columbia.

H. M. Payson, loss $15,000; insured $4,000 in the Dirigo.

Merchants' Bank Building, loss $15,000; no insurance.

The Cumberland National Bank's papers and valuables are all right. Their loss on the buildings is about $12,000; partially insured.

The papers, &c., in the First National Savings Bank and Traders' National were found to be unharmed, but those in the outer safe of the Mechanics' Bank are entirely spoiled.

The Etna, of Hartford, has $25,000 in the —— district.

Capt. Webster, of the revenue steamer *Mahoning*, loses $3,000 on the effects in his house.

David Tucker, printer, loss $23,000 on office and house; insured $9,300.

Daniel Fox, real estate, loss $17,000; insured $5,000 in the Security office, $10,000 in the Putnam, and $10,000 in the Manufacturers' of Boston.

Colby & Twombly, agents for the Relief, Standard, Eliot, Howard, Excelsior and Suffolk Insurance Companies, set their total loss at $200,000, and the agents are in this city ready to pay as soon as proved.

Capt. S. P. Gertz, real estate, loss $5,000; insured $1,100 in the Portland Mutual, and $500 in the Park, New-York.

Owen & Barbour, fruit dealers, loss $8,000, insured $3,000 in the Dirigo.

Daily Advertiser, loss $6,000.

James F. Lisk, clothing, loss $6,000; insured $2,000 in the Lorillard.

A. Robertson, fruit and vegetable dealer, loss $1,500; no insurance.

James Fernald & Son, loss $2,000; fully insured.

Fitzgerald & Hodsdon, fancy goods, loss $20,000; insured $10,000 in the Fulton, North American and Arctic.

The Anderson heirs, loss $40,000, including the Codman Block; insured $17,000 in the Home of New-York, Market of Philadelphia and others.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening says:

A letter from an insurance agent in Portland states that all the local offices in that city have failed. The Manufacturers' office in Boston has heavy risks in the burnt district, among which are many total losses. The amount at present cannot be ascertained; but its business is conducted on a sound basis, and being a very wealthy office, it has abundant means to meet every call. The Eliot and National, of Boston, have also small risks in Portland. The Morris office of New-York, during its existence, took premiums from Portland at the rate of $35,000 per month, and on its failure its risks, we learn, were assumed by the Metropolitan. The North American, Hartford, telegraphed to its agents here to-day that its losses would absorb all its surplus, but leave its capital unimpaired. The Home and Security offices, New-York, and the Hartford and Ætna, of Hartford, are said to be very heavy losers. The amount of insurance is variously estimated at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Bangor *Whig* states that the amount insured upon the property destroyed foots up, so far as ascertained, to the enormous sum of $7,000,000. The entire loss, it thinks, must have been much more than double the amount insured, and may amount to from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

THE THIEVES.

It is a fact disgraceful to humanity that hundreds of desperadoes have arrived in the city for the worst of purposes—the further spoliation of the smitten community. The police force are worn out with their ceaseless toil by day and night, and unable to cope with any additional scoundrelism, and every resident of the city is jaded with labor; but armed guards are posted at night at all places where any raid upon property is apprehended. Gen. HOOKER has been requested by telegraph by the city authorities to send a company of soldiers, and has responded in the affirmative. A body of marines are also here from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, so that if there be a contest, the villains will meet with a hot reception. From the effects of the fire the city is deprived of its usual supply of gas, and the streets after nightfall are clothed in darkness, aiding thieves and pilferers greatly in their nefarious undertakings. On Friday evening, a man giving the name of Charles L. Sanborn, and stating that he was an employe on the Grank Trunk Railroad, and a resident of Parsonsfield, Maine, was arrested on Murray Hill by the Police, while in the act of setting fire to a house; he is also charged with attempting to fire two more. His object is supposed to have been plunder—the design evidently being to create a new alarm in that distant section and thus draw away the people from the protection of their homes. He is safely lodged in jail, together with a large number of other suspicious characters, who have been arrested while prowling about the ruins.

MEETING OF INSURANCE AGENTS.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting was held of the representatives of a great number of the New-England and New-York insurance offices. Mark Howard, of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, presided, and Mr. R. O. Glover, of the Harmony Company of New York, was Secretary.

The following companies were represented: Home of New-York, Traders' and Mechanics' of Lowell, North American of Hartford, Ætna of Hartford, City of Hartford, Phœnix of Hartford, Merchants' of Hartford, Charter Oak and New-England of Hartford, Howard of Boston, Manufacturers' of Boston, Norwich of Norwich, Hampden of Springfield, Western Massachusetts of Springfield, Springfield Fire and Marine of Springfield, Massasoit of Springfield, Fulton of New-York, Lorillard of New-York, Continental of New-York, Arctic of New-York, International of New-York, Niagara of New-York, Metropolitan of New-York, Hanover of New-York, North American of New-York, Security of New-York, Astor of New-York, Lafayette of New-York, Republic of New-York, Yonkers and New-York of Yonkers, Home of New-Haven, People's of Worcester, North American of Philadelphia, Merchants' of Providence, American of Providence, Washington of Providence, Royal of London, Liverpool and London of London, Queen of London, Atlantic of Brooklyn, Holyoke of Brooklyn.

After some general discussion, Messrs. Williams of the Ætna, Norward of the Lorillard, Gould of the Manufacturers' of Boston, Rankin of the Fulton, and Connor of the Yonkers, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an article has appeared in the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, having a tendency to create a panic, and to cause distrust among the policy holders of the various insurance companies alluded to therein; and,

Whereas, after diligent inquiry we cannot find cause for such apprehension; therefore,

Resolved, That the representatives of the companies here present, speaking for themselves and for other foreign companies, hereby express their readiness and ability to pay promptly all their losses by the recent disastrous fire in this city.

Resolved, That, as the rates of insurance for some time past have been entirely inadequate to the risk assumed, the local agents of the companies represented in the City of Portland be instructed to form immediately a Board of Underwriters to adopt a tariff of rates to be approved by a Committee of Five chosen from the companies here represented, and that agents strictly adhere to said tariff, and until such tariff be adopted an advance of at least 50 per cent. be charged upon all risks, and that no merchandise risks be taken at less than 70 cents.

Resolved, That the underwriters here representing the insurance capital of the country, in view of the continued destruction of property by the use of fire-crackers, recommend to their respective companies to take immediate measures to secure the passage of laws against the use of them under any and all circumstances where they issue policies.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The new City Hall, which was nearly destroyed, the front walls alone remaining standing, was considered fire-proof, and was a most magnificent structure. The façade, of Nova Scotia freestone, was 175 feet, and the extreme depth on Myrtle-street was 275 feet. It was surmounted with an elegant dome, and the principal hall has been pronounced one of the finest in the country. The hall was built to ultimately accommodate the State Legislature and State officials. The amount of furniture placed therein for safe keeping, and which was all burned, is estimated at a quarter of a million. The records of Probate were also destroyed, but the city records, the Registry of Deeds, and the Court Records of Cumberland County, are saved.

The summary manner in which people were obliged to leave their homes has been sufficiently described. On Friday people that had been rendered homeless were in houses, open fields, and in tents, barns and anywhere that offered them space to watch their little stock of goods. Some had saved a hoop skirt and a stove; others a tin dipper and a couple of chairs, a tea-kettle and a pair of parlor pictures, a washstand and boots, and all such miscellaneous collections in small quantities. Pianos were numerous, and quite a number of families saved their piano and a cat. One man, worth in the morning over $50,000, pulled a pair of his wife's boots out of his pocket, and said "'twas all he had saved."

Although every tent sent to the city had on Saturday been pitched and occupied, and every house crowded to its utmost capacity, nearly 6,000 persons were even then without roofs to cover them, making a total of not less than 12,000 persons, a majority of them women and children.

All the German families, with three exceptions, were rendered homeless by the fire. They are a social people and had concentrated in one part of the city.

The promptness with which calls for assistance have been answered in the shape of supplies in all quarters is a cause of rejoicing. Mayor Bailey and Marshal Kent, of Portsmouth, N. H., arrived on Friday with $1,000 and four car-loads of provisions. The workmen in the Navy-yard at Portsmouth have contributed a day's pay, which will amount to about $1,700. Ten thousand dollars was also received from Newburyport. The men sent by J. B. Smith from Boston are rendering efficient aid. The amount contributed in Boston was on Saturday nearly $50,000; and the Boston police on Friday evening contributed $1,000 for the relief of the Portland policemen.

The scene presented at the old City Hall, where the rations are distributed, is worthy of note. Here all day long, were men, women and children, Americans, Germans and Irish, all huddled together, each awaiting their food which had been sent from various quarters, and which they received with hearty thanks and joyful countenances. One American merchant came privately to the police and asked for assistance for his suffering family, he having lost all, and was ashamed to be seen begging. Several others have like scruples, and are obtaining food through the police.

Owing to the liberality of the people of Boston, Portsmouth, and hosts of other places, as well as those of Portland, who were not visited by the fire, there is now a plentiful supply of food, and what is most needed is money and building material.

On Saturday the streets in the burnt district had been so far cleared that they were passable in nearly all directions. Notwithstanding the blistering heat, workmen have been busily employed in clearing away the rubbish and excavating among the *débris* for the buried safes and vaults. In the principal business streets there are signs erected among the masses of brick and mortar giving the new locations of the former occupants of these sites. In nearly all instances the principle business firms have removed or are removing to new localities, there undauntedly to resume trade. Most of the smaller and poorer class of safes were entirely ruined by the fire, which literally tore them asunder.

The wind at the time of the fire blew a gale, and charred paper and other articles were on the next day picked up at New-Meadows, evidently blown from the fire—a distance of nearly twenty miles. It is also stated that cinders fell in Bath, thirty miles distant. About an hour after the fire broke out, a large board, one entire mass of flame, was carred into the air by the heated current, and transported upon the wings of the blast a distance of over one mile, to the northerly slope of Munjoy's Hill. It there lodged on the roof of a dwelling-house near which were two others, and speedily the three houses were leveled to the ground. All the engines in the city were contending with the flames at the opposite section, and consequently not an effort could be or was made to save them. The glare of this conflagration was seen in the country a distance of more than sixty miles, and the heat was so intense that standing at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the flames, with the wind driving them from you, you were forced to beat a hasty retreat, or have your flesh blistered.

On Saturday morning, all the bar-rooms and saloons left in the city were closed by order of the Mayor. The measure was a wise and timely precaution at such a time. The fireworks provided for the entertainment of the public on the night of the Fourth have been carted to the cove, and there thrown into the waters. The people feel that of such exhibitions they have had a satiety at present.

Other Fires in Maine.

During the past two years Maine has suffered greatly from destructive fires in some of her principal cities.

On Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864, a fire raged in Eastport from 1:30 until 8 o'clock A. M., by which fifty places of business were destroyed. The loss was estimated at half a million dollars. It was apparently the work iot incendiaries, and, occurring about the time of the raid into St. Albans, Vt., was generally believed to have been caused by rebel emissaries from the British Provinces.

On Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, occurred in Augusta the most destructive fire that had up to that date occurred in the State. The entire business portion of the city was destroyed, the fire extending from the passenger bridge to Winthrop-street, and from the river to above the railroad track, leaving everything a smoking mass of ruins. All the lawyers' offices and banks, two hotels, the post-office, express and telegraph offices, all the dry goods, book and clothing stores, and a large unfinished depot were destroyed. More than forty buildings, occupied as places of business by over one hundred individuals and firms, were burnt. This was also supposed to be an incendiary fire. The loss was estimated at $250,000.

On Thursday night, Oct. 12, 1865, one hundred and twenty-five buildings were burnt in Belfast. The loss was estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, about one-fifth of which was covered by insurance. The fire originated accidentally. Owing to a low tide, a scarcity of water, deficient fire apparatus and a high wind, the fire raged for eight hours, and was finally checked by blowing up buildings on nearly every street. Most of the buildings destroyed were of wood.

Besides these, there have been several disastrous fires in smaller places. Perhaps the worst of these occurred in West Buxton, Nov. 15, 1865, which destroyed the mills, a sash and blind factory, the post-office, and other buildings, and a large covered bridge across the Saco River.

It is to be hoped that the terrible conflagration in Portland will be the last of the list, as it is the most destructive, and that Maine will for a long season enjoy an immunity from such fearful visitations of fire.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Another Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Prompt Action of the Watch and Jewelry Trade—Meeting at the Produce Exchange—Brooklyn Sends $10,000 at Once—The Petroleum and Mining Stock Board Sends $1,000.

The movement on behalf of the people of Portland, who have been rendered homeless and houseless by the recent fire, which commenced in this City on Saturday morning, has already reached the vast proportions of a metropolitan enterprise. The benevolence of the community had only to be appealed to in order to bring out at once a response worthy of New-York. The reports of the various meetings, and the contributions which follow, show that the sympathy of our people for those of Portland is not hollow, but substantial.

MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An adjourned meeting of the merchants and citizens generally, was held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at noon, A. A. Low, Esq., in the Chair.

The General Committee was increased to one hundred gentlemen, as follows:

S. B. Chittenden, Chairman,	A. A. Low, Treasurer.
W. M. Vermilye,	Samuel Willetts,
John C. Green,	Richard P. Buck,
James M. Brown,	George S. Stephenson,
Robert L. Stuart,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
S. D. Babcock,	Horace Gray,
Samuel Sloan,	Samuel G. Ward,
Charles H. Marshall,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
John Taylor Johnston,	George Griswold,
George Opdyke,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Robert B. Minturn,	James K. Place,
Henry A. Smythe,	John T. Terry,
John D. Jones,	George F. Noyes,
Henry A. Cargill,	William T. Coleman,
Marshall O. Roberts,	John Austin Stevens, Jr.,
John C. Southwick,	Elliott F. Shepard,
D. Randolph Martin,	Jabez Snow,
O. B. Dorrance,	Amos F. Eno,
Wm. Cutter,	Winthrop G. Ray,
Henry T. Capen,	Charles E. Beebe,
Wm. J. Russell,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Benj. F. Sawyer,	A. M. White,
H. E. Brown,	John J. Cisco,
Theo. C. Merrill,	S. Draper,
John D. Gardner,	David Dows,
H. H. Boody,	A. T. Stewart,
Thos. Richardson,	Hugh N. Camp,
George Shirley,	Samuel Wetmore,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Wilson G. Hunt,
James Kelly,	Daniel F. Appleton,
Homer Franklin,	Edward Cooper,
C. C. Leigh,	John Jacob Astor,
Frank E. Howe,	Edward N. Kent,
Wm. H. Webb,	George A. Gardner,
Wm. H. Fogg,	John S. Bagley,
Wm. A. Darling,	Henry L. Atherton,
David Van Nostrand,	David Hoadley,
John E. Williams,	Abram Wakeman,
R. M. Blachford,	Elwood Walter,
Fred'k A. Cushman,	Thomas C. Doremus,
James P. Wallace,	Elias S. Higgins,
Timothy G. Churchill,	Giovanni Albinold,
M. A. Raymond,	Sheppard Gandy,
F. S. Winston,	Francis Skiddy,
E. J. Lowber,	W. D. Lewis,
Charles A. Stetson,	James Gordon Bennett,
John R. Cecil,	Horace Greeley,
Nathaniel Ross,	Erastus Brooks,
Seth B. Hunt,	Henry J. Raymond,
Jacob B. Herrick,	Elliott C. Cowdin.
James J. Goodman,	

Chairman—S. B. Chittenden.
Treasurer—A. A. Low.
Secretaries—Elliott F. Shepard, J. Austin Stevens, Jr.

The following Executive Committee was appointed:

Geo. F. Noyes,	R. P. Buck,
S. B. Chittenden,	Wm. H. Fogg,
Frank E. Howe,	A. A. Low, *ex-officio.*
E. F. Shepard, *ex-officio.*	

The following subscriptions were then received:

A. A. Low & Bros.	$1,000	James Kelly	$100
Willetts & Co.	1,000	Winthrop G. Ray	100
E. D. Morgan & Co.	500	Wm. Catter	100
W. H. Fogg & Co.	500	Van Blarcom Bro	100
Reynolds & Cushman	300	Weston & Gray	500
Murray & Davis Bros.	250	C. H. Marshall	200
H. A. Smythe	250	Mrs. D. S. Appleton	100
Nathaniel Ross	200	J. K. Place & Co.	200
W. M. Vermilyea	200	W. R. Vermilyea	100
Isaac H. Bailey	100		
Total			$5,800

The members are to meet at the Chamber of Commerce daily at 12½ o'clock. Each member will be duly notified of the duties required of him, and the time or times at which he may be expected to be present.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the close of the business at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, an adjourned meeting was held with a view to the raising of funds to aid the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Portland, Me.

The meeting was called to order by AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Esq., President of the Commercial Association, (Mr. H. D. PECK acting as Secretary,) who briefly referred to the dreadful calamity which suggested the meeting, and the necessity of prompt and generous action. He did not deem it in order to dwell on such a pregnant subject. Relief was imperatively called for, and he felt assured that the Commercial Association of New-York would do its full share in giving an early and appropriate recognition to this urgent call.

Mr. R. P. BUCK addressed the meeting in explanation of the magnitude of the Portland calamity, and of the consequent sufferings of the inhabitants of "the most beautiful city of New-England." He next spoke of what had already been done in New-York and Brooklyn to relieve the distresses of their fellow-citizens, and expressed his confidence in the generosity of the members of the Commercial Association. He concluded by offering a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the following effect:

Whereas, We hear with deep regret the loss by fire and consequent suffering of the citizens of Portland; and

Whereas, We deeply sympathize with them, and desire to express that sympathy in a more tangible form than mere words; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed to receive subscriptions from the members of the New-York Produce Exchange for the relief of the distressed in Portland, and that the funds thus obtained be forwarded without delay to the Mayor of that city.

Mr. MASTERS asked how the meeting desired to have the Committee appointed? The response was: "By the Chairman." Accordingly, Mr. MASTERS named the following gentlemen, doing business at the Produce Exchange, as the Committee to receive subscriptions in aid of the afflicted people of Portland:

David Dows, No. 20 South-street.
James P. Wallace, No. 33 Front-street.
George D. Cragin, No. 400 West Twelfth-street.
Archibald Baxter, No. 2 Hanover-square.
Edward Hincken, No. 161 Pearl-street.
Wm. D. Mangam, No. 92 Broad-street.
Robert P. Getty, No. 115 Greenwich-street.
Ambrose Snow, No. 66 South-street.
John H. Boynton, No. 52 Front-street.
Richard P. Buck, No. 29 South-street.
Wm. W. Swan, 192 South-street.
Francis P. Sage, No. 17 Moore-street.
Wm. H. Newman, 119 Pearl-street.
Nehemiah O. Pillsbury, No. 27 South-street.
Thomas Dunham, No. 67 South-street.

Mr. R. P. BUCK, No. 29 South-street, was designated as Treasurer of the Committee. To him the Committee will report all subscriptions intended for this special fund, as speedily as practicable.

The meeting was then adjourned on motion.

Subsequently, the merchants busily engaged in the work of enrolling their names as subscribers and handing "their checks" to the Treasurer. A liberal amount is expected to be subscribed through this medium.

THE WATCH AND JEWELRY TRADE.

The following contributions were made by the watch and jewelry trade on Saturday, and the funds were sent the same day through LOWELL & SENTER, Portland, to the authorities:

Fellows & Co.	$100	Jno. E. Hyde's Sons	$50
Schuyler, Hartley, Graham & Co.	100	Fitch, Waldo & Bane	50
Baldwin, Saxton & Co.	100	Tomes, Melvain & Co.	50
Merrill, Fitch & A.lin	100	John Smith & Co.	50
V. J. Magnin, Guedeir & Co.	100	L. S. Fellows & Schell	50
A. Morton	100	W. J. Clark	25
Giles, Wales & Co.	100	Charles E. Hale & Co.	25
W. W. Crane & Co.	100	Dederich, Sears & Co.	25
Geo. W. Platt	100	Hunting & Earle	25
Mortimer Bros. & Allien	100	Hall, Dodd & Co.	25
Randel & Baremore	100	Whitney & Rice	25
Durand & Co.	100	A. B[illegible] & Co.	25
Cooper, Fellows & Co.	100	Newton, Kautz & Co.	25
Saltzman, Jacot & Co.	100	A. M. Hays & Co.	25
Enos Richardson & Co.	100	Albert Coles & Co.	20
Redfield & Rice, Manufacturing Co.	100	Albert Berger & Co.	10
		Sarsfield, Larch & Co.	10
		M. W. Brown & Co.	10
Total			$2,125

MAYOR'S OFFICE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions have been received by His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN, since the last report:

Previously acknowledged	125 00	John D. Ward, Jersey City	5 00
Rev. Gor. D. Abbot	50 00	E. B. Ware, 252 B'way	200 00
Adolph Tuska, collections, Temple Adas Jeshuran (Jewish)	49 21	*Amer. Express Co.	500 00
Kobb & Corlies	100 00	P. M. Swaine	10 00
Doremus & Nixon	50 00	John H. Schwarle	5 00
"Penny Savings"	2 33	J. P. B.	1 00
		Total	$1,097 56

*The American Express Company state that as their line does not extend to Portland they are prevented from contributing service as well as money.

SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGH SAXTON & RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please acknowledge the following additional subscriptions, received by us since last report, for the relief of sufferers by the Portland fire:

Amount previously acknowledged	$5,228	A. Newbold Morris	$50
E. Morrison & Co.	100	Newman, Onderdonk & Co.	15
Lloyd Hamilton & Co.	100	J. A. Degraw	2
Wilson & Redmond	100	Cash	5
Total			$5,600

Yours, SAXTON & RAYMOND.

ACTION OF THE PETROLEUM AND MINING BOARD

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the members of the New-York Petroleum Mining Stock Board at their regular session yesterday:

Resolved, That this Board contribute the sum of $1,000 for the relief of the Portland sufferers, and that the Treasurer be directed to notify the Mayor of that city that this amount is subject to his order.

THE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held on Saturday evening, at the City Hall, to take measures for sending relief to the people of Portland. The sum of $2,500 was subscribed at once, and by a vote of the meeting Mayor BOOTH was authorized to telegraph to the Mayor of Portland to draw immediately for the sum of $10,000.

The following Committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions:

Arthur W. Benson,	W. W. Armfield,
Conklin Brush,	Geo. H. Fisher,
Seymour F. Husted,	Martin Kalbfleisch,
Henry C. Murphy,	S. B. Chittenden,
Demas Barnes,	A. A. Low,
J. J. Stilwell,	John Greenwood,
Crawford C. Smith,	J. G. Nodyne,
Cyrus P. Smith,	R. J. Davis,
R. W. Ropes,	John Halsey,
John E. Cammeyer,	John Frinck.
Dwight Johnson,	Thomas C. Merrill,
Edmund Driggs,	John D. McKenzie,
Henry H. Pierson,	Stephen M. Griswold,
Chas. E. Hill,	Edward A. Studwell,
C. D. Loomis,	

The following appeal was ordered to be published:

"Fire has desolated the homes and business places of more than ten thousand of the people of Portland, Me. They do not beg, while they suffer for food, clothing and shelter. It is now the privilege of the citizens of Brooklyn to afford them means to relieve their wants in some degree. The cities of our common country are all at work. What should be done by our city should be done promptly. The Mayor of Portland has been authorized to draw on the Mayor of Brooklyn at sight for $10,000. The draft must be met promptly. Let all who feel for suffering humanity send in their contributions at once to the Mayor, who acts as treasurer, or to any member of the Committee."

Up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the subscriptions had reached the sum of $6,000. The congregation of Mr. BEECHER's church on Sunday subscribed $500.

The Committee will meet every morning this week at 8:30 o'clock, at the office of the gas company in Remsen-street. The Brooklyn people hope to make up their contribution to $25,000.

THE AMOUNT SO FAR.

The amount paid up so far, which the Mayor of Portland has been authorized to draw, reaches $16,022 56. This does not include a vast amount in goods and money, which have been sent through private sources by immediate friends of the Portland sufferers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARANTINE.

Seguine's Point Evacuated by the Board of Health—The Quarantine Commissioners to Erect Suitable Buildings in the Bay.

The decision of Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, sustaining the application for an injunction prohibiting the Board of Health from locating convalescent hospitals at Seguine's Point, necessitated the evacuation of that property by the Board. Accordingly, yesterday morning, President SCHULTZ proceeded to the locality in question, for the purpose of removing such property as belonged the Board and surrendering the lease to the owner of the property. The Harbor Police boat, commanded by Capt. HART, was used for the purpose, and, having taken on board Mr. SCHULTZ and several reporters, started on its voyage down the Bay. It was sad, as we steamed by the floating hospital ships in the Lower Bay, to contemplate the condition of those unfortunate persons who are doomed to undergo an entombment of 22 days in those dreary-looking prison-ships. Life on shipboard is at first barely endurable, but to be quarantined in sight of home and compelled to drag out for weeks a miserable existence on board a ship at anchor, subject to all the disagreeable effects of the elements, in the midst of disease, and surrounded by the dying and the dead, must be most horrible. There are now seven sailing vessels at anchor at the Quarantine grounds, lying beside the steamships *Illinois* and *Saratoga* and the hospital hulk *Falcon*. The latter is set apart by law for the reception of yellow fever patients, of whom there are now a few on board—not so many, however, as is usual at this season of the year. The *Illinois* and *Saratoga* are used for the disinfecting of the well passengers, who have been so unfortunate as to cross the ocean in company with persons suffering from contagious diseases, and will also be used as hospitals for cholera patients as occasion requires. At present there are none on board. But here ride those seven vessels, each with more or fewer passengers on board. These are cut off from all communication with the shore and with their friends, anxious to reach the land after their long sea voyages, most of them well and hearty, but are imprisoned with the disease until the lapse of twenty-two days is supposed to have removed from them all seeds of pestilence. It was to obviate this imprisoning of the well with the sick that the Board of Health occupied Seguine's Point. It was the intention to treat the sick on board the floating hospitals, and disinfect the well on land, where fresh air, change of diet and of scene, free exercise and cleanliness of person could be obtained. For this purpose the Board had leased the large manufacturing buildings at Seguine's Point, and had put up every convenience which would be required. But the citizens residing in that locality became alarmed, raised a hue and cry in reference to the matter, and insisting that a Quarantine was to be established in their midst, sued out an injunction restraining the Board of Health in their proceedings. Although Judge BARNARD has granted the injunction, the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals, but a decision cannot be obtained there before Fall, by which time all danger of cholera will have passed.

Arriving at the Point, we found that the police and workmen had stripped the buildings of all the improvements made by order of the Board, and all articles which could be transported were piled up on the dock ready to be taken on board the steamer. These consisted principally of all the complete and extensive paraphernalia of a large culinary department, beds, bedding and household furniture. The principal improvements put upon the premises by the Board were in the way of repairs to the building, introducing clear, cool spring water from a distant spring on the hillside, for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes. The buildings were formerly used as a candle factory, and the filth which would naturally accumulrte around such an establishment in six years, was all there when the Board took possession. Fifteen hundred dollars were expended in simply carting away the filth, and yesterday the buildings and grounds were in as perfect a state of cleanliness as any in New-York. The entire premises had been refitted, the roofs mended, floors laid, fences repaired, and whatever could be done to make it pleasant and agreeable to those unfortunate persons who had been exposed to epidemic disease on shipboard, was done. The Board of Health have expended in renovating the premises the sum of $10,000. This sum, together with the additional sum of $5,000 paid for the lease of the premises, is a dead loss. The lease would have held good until January next, but as the Board of Health had become responsible in the sum of $20,000 for the buildings in case they were burned down during its occupancy of them, it was deemed best to pay the rent and get rid of the responsibility immediately, inasmuch as the property could not be used. So Mr. SCHULTZ went on shore, and there formally surrendered the lease to Mr. A. K. JOHNSON, the owner of the property, who immediately announced himself in possession. This gentlemen scarcely appreciated the improvements made to his property, but perhaps it is natural he should not, inasmuch as he designs using the buildings for a purpose which does not require special cleanliness. The articles having been loaded on the steamer, her bow was pointed Cityward, and the Convalescent Hospital at Seguine's Point—scheme abandoned, the Seguine Pointers having gained a bloodless victory, and remaining in possession of the field. The Police force, under Capt. WALLING, which has been stationed there for several weeks, will return to-day. The Metropolitans are rather loth to leave so pleasant a locality—a locality which, if not quite so elegant in all its surroundings as Long Branch, possesses quite as much sea-breeze, sea-beach and sea-fishing, with the additional advantages of acres of oysters and clams, which need only to be dragged for to be captured. When we arrived at the Point yesterday, we found Capt. WALLING up to his waist in water, with "all his harness on," searching for clams with as much avidity as he looks for pickpockets in Broadway. We are happy to state that his efforts were rewarded by the accumulation of a barrel full, and when we took our departure it was with many regrets in view of the approaching clam-bake, for which extensive preparations were then being made. It has been a season of relaxation and enjoyment for the Captain, two Sergeants and 36 patrolmen, who have been detailed there for the purpose of preventing any incendiary attempt upon the buildings by the indignant Seguine's Pointers. The Police have had little duty, plenty of fun, and having waxed fat, now kick at being relieved. The expenses of keeping them there is included in the $15,000 which the Board of Health has invested in that property. This sum will not be lost to the public in case the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of Judge BARNARD. Previous to granting the injunction the Judge required security to be given for any damage which the Board of Health might sustain, and the amount expended can be recovered if the injunction is not legally correct.

The abandonment of Seguine's Point leaves this great City without any Quarantine, except such as may be found upon the floating vessels in the Lower Bay. Hereafter all infected vessels will be detained there, and all passengers, the well and the sick together, must remain on board, until twenty-two days shall have elapsed *without a new case of sickness among them.* Under this provision they may be detained for months. The accommodations for even this poor system of quarantine are totally inadequate, and with the advent of more cholera ships great suffering must ensue.

After a very pleasant trip to and from Seguine's Point, and enjoying the hospitality of Capt. HART, the party was landed at the Battery early in the evening. The goods brought away from the buildings at the Point will be stored away by the Board of Health, and will doubtless be brought into requisition at some future day.

THE NEW QUARANTINE.

A new Quarantine is to be built, as soon as possible, but one or more years must elapse before it can be occupied. To avoid all possible chance of litigation and trouble, the contemplated Quarantine will be erected on what is known as the West Bank, which bank, to an unsophisticated observer, is as much a part of the Bay proper as any of the waters below the Battery. But under the water lies this West Bank, which is a shoal two or three miles long and nearly or quite as wide, lying between Coney Island and Staten Island. The water on this shoal varies in depth from three to seven feet, and there have been times at very low tide when portions of the bank were visible above the surface of the water. A narrow channel separates it from the Staten Island shore, while a wider and deeper one along its eastern edge connects the bay with the ocean. On this bank is to be built the new Quarantine. The State has granted the land, and the Legislature has appropriated $400,000 for the building of hospitals. Congress has also granted $400,000 for the building of detached warehouses on the same bank, where cargoes, clothing, etc., are to be disinfected. These sums will not be a tithe of the amount ultimately required to perfect the Quarantine, but will serve to commence operations. The Quarantine Commissioners, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, are appointed Commissioners to superintend this great work, and already the preliminary steps have been taken. It is hoped that the buildings will be erected in time for use next season, but it is extremely doubtful. Many engineers, and others familiar with sea building operations, question very much whether a substantial foundation can be obtained upon a bank of sand several feet beneath the surface of the water, where the ocean will have such full sweep as it will at West Branch. The experiment is to be tried at least, and until some such Quarantine can be constructed we must put up with the floating prisons we have.

Cholera Reports.

The official bulletin of the Board of Health, covering the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, noted two deaths from cholera, as follows:

PATRICK MCCARTHY, aged 40 years, died at No. 41 Cherry-street at 5 P. M. on Sunday, after eight hours' sickness of cholera.

SUSAN ELY, aged 34 years, died of cholera at No. 88 Charlton-street on Sunday afternoon, after four hours' sickness.

The unofficial reports yesterday were as follows:

CARL BRAUN, a German, aged 52 years, was found dead at his residence, No. 205 Delancey-street, on Saturday afternoon. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from cholera.

Coroner LYNCH, of Brooklyn, held inquests over the bodies of PATRICK RYAN, of Tremont-street, near Columbia; WILLIAM S. BURR, of Richard-street, near William, and CATHARINE BRADY, of No. 123 Navy-street, and the Jury in each case declared the subject to have been a victim of cholera.

THE FULTON-STREET HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Testimony of the Eye-witnesses and Verdict—Mullady Held Responsible for the Death of Fraser—Ryan and Freeman as Accessories.

Coronor NAUMANN concluded the inquest yesterday on the body of JAMES L. FRASER, who was shot in his restaurant, No. 186 Fulton-street, on Friday morning. The following is the evidence adduced before the Jury:

Alexander Riley being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 690 Hudson-street; on Friday, just at half-past ten, I was passing St. Paul's Church, down Fulton-street, when I heard a scuffling in the store of deceased; I crossed the street to see what was the matter; just as I got on the sidewalk I heard the report of a pistol; the deceased fell, and Mullady stepped out of the door with a pistol in his hands; it was a short barrelled pistol; the one now produced looks like it, and I think it is the same; I asked him what the matter was; he said "I've shot;" Freeman came up with a crowbar in his hand; I saw deceased fall at the door when he was shot; Mullady came out at one door and the deceased at another; I was half-way across the street when the shot was fired; it appeared to come from just inside the door; the deceased was coming toward the door when he was shot; when I first asked the prisoner what was the matter, he said "I have shot him," or words to that effect; I cannot repeat the words exactly; it was at the door of the restaurant; I saw no one near deceased when he was shot except Mullady.

Mary Wilson, being sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 79 New Canal-street; I was employed by deceased at his restaurant, No. 186 Fulton-street; on last Friday morning a out 10:40 o'clock I saw Mr. Freeman come in and deceased asked him where he was going; I don't know what he said in reply; Freeman went down the cellar and came up again in a few minutes.

and went out on the sidewalk; I then saw Ryan come in to go in the cellar; Mr. Fraser refused him permission to go down; Ryan then went out and Freeman came in with a crowbar and struck the cellar door twice; the bar-keeper jumped over the counter and seized the crowbar, as though he wanted to take it from Freeman; Ryan struck the bar-keeper on the head with a hammer, and Freeman tried to hit him with the crowbar; I don't know whether he struck him or not; Freeman then struck deceased on the back with the crowbar; I then saw and heard the report of a pistol; it seemed to come from the street door; deceased was stooping, with his hand on his neck, when the shot met him at the door; I did not see anybody else at the door beside Mr. Fraser; I was not near enough to hear whether he said anything or not; I did not notice whether the scuffle occurred between the barkeeper and Ryan before deceased was struck with the crowbar; Mr. Fraser was sitting at the end of the counter when Freeman wanted to go down stairs; he got up and would not allow him to go down; I did not see any scuffling at that time; there were no customers in the saloon at the time; I did not see any one but the deceased and the barkeeper have anything to do with the difficulty; I saw another person at the door; I could not recognize him.

Witness recalled—Mr. Freeman went down stairs and came up again; after that Ryan attempted to go down, but deceased would not let him; Freeman then came in, and finding the door locked, he struck it with the crowbar; he tried to strike the barkeeper, but I cannot say that he did so; he then struck deceased with the crowbar; deceased was stooping and going out of the door when he was shot; I know that others besides Freeman had gone down the cellar that morning; I suppose they were workmen.

Geo. C. Bingham being sworn, deposed: I reside in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; I am a clerk; I was acquainted with deceased; I was in his place about ten o'clock on Friday morning; the first thing I noticed was some men breaking the lock on the grating in front of the place, over the doorway; they then went inside; I was standing at the bar conversing with deceased; as they came in the Colonel said, "Mr. Robertson, where are you going?" the man replied that he was going down stairs; the Colonel told him that Mr. Waters said he could not go down; the reply was, "I hold the lease of the basement, my property is there, and I am going down," or words to that effect; Fraser said, "Very well, you hear what my orders are from Mr. Waters;" they went down, but returned in half a minute, going out on the sidewalk; deceased then said they would not go down again with his permission; I went out and found the men rolling a machine on to the doorway, when Freeman told one of them to go down stairs and see if all was clear; not having any idea of a difficulty, I walked away, but had had gone only a few steps when some one shouting, I turned round and saw a crowd running in Fraser's saloon, and as I came back I heard a report of a pistol; I met deceased at the door; he said "Oh, my God, George, I'm shot; I saw blood on his neck, and putting my hand there said, "Jim, there's no hole here;" he said, pointing to his bowels, "here it is;" I asked him who did it, and he pointed to a man standing on the sidewalk; I am not positive who the man was; I think it is Ryan; I said to Fraser, are you sure it was not the fat man, meaning Freeman; he said "Yes, he never struck me;" deceased did not have any weapon in his hand; I did not see a pistol in the hands of anybody; I saw the lock in the door all broken.

August Newman, being sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 309 Fifth-avenue; I was employed by Mr. Fraser at his restaurant since January; on Friday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mr. Freeman came in with two workmen; the prisoners now here are they; Freeman had a crowbar and Ryan a claw-hammer; some words passed between deceased and Freeman; I believe deceased asked Freeman where he was going, and the reply was "down stairs;" he also said the place belonged to him, and he was going there; they went down and came up again; the door was then open; they went out and put one of the machines in the dummy; Ryan came in and demanded admittance down stairs; Mr. Fraser put his foot to the door and said, "You can't go down;" Ryan then went out, and came in with Freeman; they had the crowbar and hammer in their hands; Freeman struck the door twice, breaking off the lock; Mr. Fraser was sitting at the counter writing, and the bar keeper was by his side; when Freeman broke in the door deceased got up to prevent him; Freeman struck him in the back of the neck with the crowbar; the bar-tender sprang across the bar and tried to take the crowbar from Freeman, when Ryan hit him with the hammer; Freeman aimed a blow at the bar-keeper, but the latter picked up a stool to protect himself; the crowbar broke the stool, and the end of the crowbar struck the bar-keeper on the arm; the deceased tried to get out of the way, and was met at the door and shot; I saw the pistol in the hands of Mullady, he pointed it at deceased and fired; I recognize the prisoner Mullady as the man who met deceased and shot him; after deceased was picked up I went to him and asked him what was the matter; he said he was shot; I ran after a policeman and had them arrested; I did not notice what became of Mullady after the shot; he did not take any part in the row, but stood at the door, and when the deceased came toward the door he fired at him; I was standing at the lunch-table at the time, and saw all that occurred; I don't know of any difficulty about the basement; Fraser got his back to the door and tried to push Freeman away.

George Marsh, a policeman attached to the Eighth Precinct, testified to having made the arrest; he took hold of Mulladay's arm, who had his hands in his pockets; somebody said Mullady had a pistol, and on pulling his hand out of his pocket found the pistol there; four of the chambers had been loaded—one of them discharged; a box of cartridges were also found in Mullady's pocket.

On the case being given to the Jury they returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot, received at the hands of THOMAS MULLADY, and that we believe SAMUEL L. FREEMAN and MICHAEL RYAN to be accessories to the fact."

The accused were accordingly committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Ex-Judge STUART, on behalf of RYAN and FREEMAN, made application for their release, which will no doubt be granted to-day.

MULLADY is 25 years of age, resides at No. 265 Avenue A, and is a native of Ireland. FREEMAN is 39, a native of Ohio, and a large dealer in cotton and wool. RYAN is 30, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 11 Jacob-street.

Deceased was 40 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 40 Morton-street.

Laying of the Foundation-stone of the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church.

On Saturday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this Church took place. About 4 o'clock the Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMSON, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Rev. Dr. KREBBS, Rev. Messrs. ADAMS and MINGINS, the Kirk Session and Trustees of the Church, the Sabbath-school children and their teachers, and a large number of the members and adherents of the congregation, proceeded from the hall below the Everett Rooms, in which they now worship, to the site of the new church. The ministers and office-bearers took their places on a platform erected for the occasion. Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Moderator of Presbytery, then called upon Mr. ADAMS to invoke the Divine blessing upon the proceedings of the day, and afterwards gave out the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the entire audience. Rev. Mr. MINGINS followed by reading several very appropriate selections from Scripture, after which the Pastor, Dr. THOMSON, said:

We have assembled this afternoon to partake in a ceremony which is both of engrossing interest in itself and suggestive also of many interesting and salutary memories. We have met for the purpose of laying in its appointed and prepared place the corner-stone of a structure which we hope ere long to see completed and solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Three Persons in One God, and to the honor and glory of His great name. In doing so we have neither ecclesiastical law to command us nor ritual to guide us. Realizing our constant dependence upon God, our reconciled Father in Christ Jesus, and upon the comforts of the Holy Ghost, and animated by a sincere desire in this and every act of ours to declare His glory, our assembly is a spontaneous one, and our utterances in prayer, with thanksgiving, are the outflow of grateful and humble hearts. By this, our solemn act, we are reminded of His words: "Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone—a tried stone—a precious corner-stone;" and also of that other declaration of the Eternal Spirit, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus." He is evermore the corner-stone of His redeemed church—rejected by men—even by many builders, but highly exalted by God the Father. This day we renew our vows to Him, our ever-living and ever-loving head, in whom, by whom, and for whom we aim to live, and by whose spirit we, with all the members of His body, the Church, throughout all the ages, are held closely and compactly together.

The Church organization for whom this edifice is designed, is neither a recent one, nor one unknown among the churches of the City of New-York. A Presbyterian Church of the oldest, truest type, it has stood for the greater part of an hundred years based upon the word of the living God, devoted to its testimony and standards, quietly and unobtrusively doing the Lord's work and lifting up His banner, eschewing all strifes of parties and all political contentions, knowing nothing within its pale but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," and "owing no man anything but to love one another."

It had its origin in times that tried the temper of men's souls in this City; while the revolutionary fires were yet smoldering, and while the United States, thirteen in number, were yet in their earliest infancy. There were but three Presbyterian Churches in this City when this little one saw the light and took its place among the candlesticks, in the midst of which the God of glory and of grace walketh. It was named "The Associate Presbyterian Church." The Church, during two years, assembled for Sabbath worship in an upper chamber; its members few in number, and its resources small. The income of the Church in the first year of its existence amounted to £51 2s. 1d. and its expenditure to about £1 less than that amount, and even then they signalized their organization by making a special contribution in order to the education of young men for the ministry, and this they continued for several years. The little one hath indeed become a thousand. The organization was completed in 1785, under the superintendence of Rev. THOS. BEVERIDGE, who was afterward settled at Cambridge, Washington County, in this State, and died at Barnet, in the State of Vermont, in 1798. In 1787 the congregation erected a place of worship on lot No. 66, in Nassau-street, between Fulton and John streets. The lot cost them £250 and the Church cost them about £350, all of which they in a short time subscribed and paid. The Church, as described by one still with us who worshipped within its walls, was a small frame building with but two ranges of pews on either side of a narrow passage-way that led from the door to the pulpit. Here Rev. JOHN CREE, the first pastor of the Church, was ordained and installed in 1792. After a short pastorate of little more than two years Mr. CREE resigned his charge and removed to Pennsylvania. During eight years after Mr. CREE's resignation the church was without a settled pastor—but, nevertheless enjoyed a regular supply of ordinances at the hands of the Rev. Messrs. PRINGLE, GOODWILLIE, WHITE, MARSHALL and others, all of whom I find were paid for their services at the rate of from £2 to £4 a Sabbath, in addition to their board and lodging. In 1802 the Rev. THOMAS HAMILTON, a native of Pennsylvania, was installed into the Pastorate of the church, which seems at the beginning of his ministry to have been greatly revived and strengthened. A new and larger edifice was erected partly on the site of the old church and partly on ground adjoining, leased from the Dutch Church, through the kind interposition of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, then the senior pastor of that church, in the city. During the erection of their new church the Associate Congregation were granted the use of a room adjoining the church, at the corner of William and Fulton, probably occupying the site of the widely known rooms of the Fulton-street prayer-meeting. There it would seem that they met with increase, for from that period until now the course of the church has been onward, and we trust also upward. Mr. HAMILTON continued in the pastorate till his death, which occurred in 1818.

In 1822, Rev. ANDREW STARK, LL.D., was ordained and installed pastor, whose name is yet green in many memories, and whose abundant labors were blessed to many souls. At or shortly after his ordination it was resolved by the congregation to remove to a location further up the City. Lots were purchased at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, and a comfortable edifice erected, at a cost, including site, of about $14,000. There they continued to worship until 1852, when, the congregation having largely increased, the church at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets was purchased for the sum of $55,000. Dr. STARK continued pastor of the church till his death, which occurred in Scotland in 1849. In June, 1851, the present pastor was installed, and continued in the pastorate till 1861, when he resigned the charge, and was succeeded by Rev. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D., now of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who resigned his charge in 1863, when the present pastor was recalled and reinstalled. In 1852 the congregation deemed it right to attach themselves to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and to assume the name of the Grand-street Presbyterian Church. Now, however, having removed from Grand-street to Thirty-fourth-street, they have deemed it right to assume the historic name to which by birth in the Presbyterian family they are entitled, and, with the consent of the Supreme Court, of the State of New-York they shall henceforth be known as "The Fourth Presbyterian Church." It is interesting to note that we have one still surviving among us who worshipped in the original Church in Nassau-street, and who was present at the installation of Mr. HAMILTON in 1802, and who joined the Church under his Ministry in 1804, beside several who were baptized in the earlier years of Mr. HAMILTON's Ministry—and along with these the children of others long connected with the Church.

I cannot find that financially the Church has ever known difficulty or depression. Or that it has failed in lending the hand of help to others when in need. Sixty-four years ago a Benevolent Society was organized for aiding poor and aged members of the Church. It is still in existence and flourishing. To the Boards of the Church and such societies as the American Bible Society and the City Mission and Tract Society, the Church has long been a regular contributor. With spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, it has pleased the great head of the Church from time to time to bless us. Times of depression and declension there have doubtless been—when no dew has fallen, but times of refreshing and revival have come from the presence of the Lord. And now at this time though exposed to the perils and the inconveniences of a transition state, and although much straitened for room, we have abundant reason to set up our memorial stone to-day and sing aloud of God's remembered mercies.

These notes of past days in the history of our Zion will, I trust, prove interesting to you all. They are but fragments culled from the books in possession of our Session and Board of Trustees. On such an occasion as this it is well to take a glance, rapid though it be, at our past history, for here to-day we are renewing our youth. Our lot has been cast, brethren, in troublous times, and we do need sound doctrine to give us comfort and direction, and a living, personal, real Redeemer, to stand by us and maintain us. May the Lord continue to bless us more and more, and to increase our faith in His word and our zeal for His glory. And may He enable us to abide in His love, to deny ourselves in His service, and to abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all wisdom.

After this address, which was listened to with the deepest attention, Dr. THOMSON proceeded to lay the foundation stone. He placed a copper box in a cavity prepared for it, which contained the following articles: Abstract of the History of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, with names of the officers of the church, Elders and Trustees. Architect's and contractor's names. Copies of the religious and secular newspapers of the City—the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Observer, Presbyterian, Herald, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post.* Paper currency and silver coinage of the United States.

He then spread the surface with lime, and when the foundation stone was lowered to its place, said: "I lay this corner-stone in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and declare it to be duly laid."

Rev. Dr. SCOTT then led in prayer, and asked the Divine blessing upon the present undertaking, upon the pastor and office-bearers, trustees and congregation, upon the President of the United States and all in authority, upon the editors and teachers of the City, and upon all the institutions of the land. After which he called upon Dr. KREBBS to address the audience, who spoke as follows:

I shall not detain you under this fervid sun. We ministers—and some of the members of other churches—have come hither to-day to show our sympathy with you in the great object which you have in view and have now so happily begun, and to join our congratulations with you under these pleasant auspices. This ancient Church, passing through so many vicissitudes and arising from small beginnings, as we have heard in the memorial to-day, still exists, and again rejoices in having found a place wherein they will build a habitation for their God. This City is increasing. This land is increasing. The Church of God has increased. And they have increased. Let us consider and give thanks for what God hath wrought. But now what mean ye by these ceremonies. In the ancient building a great deal is made, even in the historical records of Scripture of the corner-stone. We know something of what it means and of what it meant. It seems to have been viewed in somewhat different senses. It was a principal stone at or near the foundation, and a part of it. It was a principal stone again at an elevation. Perhaps it refers to what is called the "head-stone" of the corner in allusion to which our Lord says: "This stone was set for the rising and falling of many in Israel," and in regard to this we are so placed in such responsibility and awful results that in regard to those who reject him, that they who fall upon that stone would be crushed, and they upon whom it should fall would be ground to powder. We are familiar with what masons call "binders," for the purpose of binding and giving strength to the edifice at the corner. We ourselves adopt a somewhat different practice. In this stone laid to-day we deposit records and memorials. It is evident what is the use that is meant in the Scripture of the corner-stone. In conformity with it our service to-day is memorial and symbolic. "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid: that is Jesus Christ, the Lord." This corner-stone and the whole building fitly joined together, groweth into a holy temple in the Lord. The use meant by the inspired writers is to refer under this title to Jesus Christ, who is the foundation of the church, and who binds the church together, and who is the head of the church. Our service to-day is only intended to proclaim our faith in this fact. This church hopes this day to see another building arising, in which the same great truths that refreshed their fathers and gladdened their hearts and their children's, and their children's children, shall be proclaimed in generations to come. God has been faithful to his promises. They have not been permitted to be dispersed, and in the service to-day and the prayer offered, we trust that long after we are dead, this house shall continue, and the pure Gospel shall be proclaimed therein—that it shall be like a palace built for God to show forth his mild compassion, and that still on the lower stone they will rest, and be bound together by the grace of Jesus Christ, who is the wisdom of God, and the righteousness of God unto salvation. I join heartily in the prayer offered in this direction. I congratulate you on your purpose, and only to stir up your minds by way of remembrance, I say, "see to it that, in the day when you profess to give this house to Almighty God, it is yours from the head-stone to the corner-stone. All yours, not with debt on it. See to it that when you profess to give it to Almighty God, no man can seek the aid of the Sheriff to take it from you. Then give yourselves to the Lord God, and then when you walk around these foundations and see these walls arising, let each one feel that while rearing here a house for the Lord your God, he is a temple of the Holy Ghost.

The congregation then sang the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and, after the benediction, dispersed.

The building, which is situated on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, near Broadway, is about 100 feet in depth by 65 feet in width, over the walls, exclusive of the side buttresses. There will be a basement under the auditory, which is intended to be used for a lecture-room, Sabbath-shool, class-rooms, &c. This will be lighted from the sides by sliding windows, glazed with plain opaque glass. In order that these rooms may be as desirable in all respects as though they were entirely above the street level, a space of about three feet will be left under the floor (which will be deafened.) The walls surrounding this space will be impervious to water, and the under floor concreted hard and solid. These precautions, when taken in connection with an arrangement for the free circulation of air and a thorough system of ventilation throughout the building, which can be controlled at pleasure, will give the desired effect.

The auditory will be 45 feet in height, in the clear, with arched and ribbed, groined and moulded ceiling, and richly frescoed alcove behind the pulpit, all of which will be chastely ornamented.

The windows will be of, and richly stained glass, surrounded by handsome tracery, and while the ornamental part has been properly considered, the accoustical requirements have not been lost sight of, nor has utility been sacrificed in any respect to mere enrichment.

It is worthy of remark that there will not be a single column of any kind in any part of the auditory. Both the roof and side galleries will be sustained wholly from the walls. This gives a free and unobstructed view of speaker and pulpit from all parts of the house.

The walls and ceilings of the main parts of the edifice will be "sand-finished," blocked off and colored, and the principal portions of the wood-work will be executed in solid black walnut. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, rich, but solid.

The front, and also the tower and spire to the apex (which will be 160 feet in height from the street level,) will be of New-Jersey drab-colored free-stone from Belville quarries, trimmed with Nova Scotia yellow sand-stone for the purpose of contrast. The edifice when completed will cost about $90,000.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Mineral Waters—How they are Put Up—Seltzer Water, Vichy, Kissengen, Congress Water, Saratoga Water, &c.

Mineral waters, of various kinds, have, from time immemorial, been recommended for their medicinal qualities; but it is only within the past few years that they have been prepared for and popularly used as a cooling and healthful Summer beverage. In Europe the several Spas have been noted places of resort for invalids for many years, who repair thither in crowds to drink of mineral water. In our own country we have our Congress water, our Saratoga "A" spring water, and various other waters, possessing medicinal virtues, all brought from mineral springs, well known and largely patronized as Summer watering places.

The fact being admitted, as it universally is, that the use of mineral waters is conducive to health, he who introduces them to general use—who serves them up as refreshing Summer beverages, bubbling and sparkling fresh from the ice-box—at our hotels, restaurants and our private residences, should be looked upon as a public benefactor. This is now being done, and a thirsty mortal, whose physical debility perplexes him, and who is melting beneath the rays of a hot Summer's sun, can apply his medical remedies at the same time he quenches his thirst and cools his perspiring body. The most popular mineral waters, and those supposed to possess remedial virtues to the greatest degree are Vichy, Seltzer, Kissengen, Carlsbad Bitterwater, Iron-water, Lithia, Congress-water, and Saratoga "A" Spring-water. All these can now be had "on draught" at all the principal hotels, saloons, and in many private houses. Some of these waters, but more especially those of American origin, are put up directly at the springs, and are served to customers as fresh and pure as when they first bubble to the surface of the earth. Of the foreign waters, the amount imported is but a tithe of that sold as such—probably not one bottle in a thousand comes from the natural springs. Nor do those who sell it claim that it does. They do claim, however, that the imitation which they furnish is equal in every respect to that obtained at the springs, and possesses the additional virtue of being fresh and pure, which the original would not be if imported. The waters of all prominent mineral springs for which curative qualities are claimed, have been subjected to most critical analyses by the most able chemists of the age, and its component parts clearly ascertained. To reproduce these parts, and infuse them into the waters of our own clear springs, is the work of the manufacturers of mineral waters. For instance, Seltezr water is found by critical analysis to contain the following articles in the parts specified:

Sulphate of potash	0.3970 grains.
Phosphate of soda	0.0042 grains.
Chloride ot potassium	0.3580 grains.
Chloride of sodium	17.2920 grains.
Fluoride of calcium	0.0018 grains.
Carbonate of soda	6.1533 grains.
Carbonate of lithia	traces.
Carbonate of lime	1.8686 grains.
Carbonate of baryta	0.0019 grains.
Carbonate of Strontia	0.0190 grains.
Carbonate of magnesia	2.0000 grains.
Alumina	0.0013 grains.
Silicic acid	0.3020 grains.

By a careful mixture of these articles in the quantities above given, and impregnating with them our spring waters, Seltzer water is produced in any quantity, possessing all the virtues of that of which it is an imitation.

The manufacture of mineral waters has grown to be an extensive and lucrative business in this country. The manner in which the water is put up for general use is similar to that in which soda-water is prepared. A heavy porcelain-lined iron fountain, similar to the soda-water fountains, is partially filled with water as cool as possible, which has previously been impregnated with the requisite materials for producing the mineral water desired. Carbonic acid gas is then forced into the fountain, and, by a violent shaking, is made to permeate thoroughly the inclosed water. The gas is forced in at a pressure equal to 35 pounds to the square inch. The water is then drawn from the fountain into glass bottles or decanters, and is ready for use. The bottles generally used are peculiar in their construction and exceedingly convenient. They are called syphon bottles, and are made so that by pressing slightly upon a small lever at the neck of the bottle the liquid flows through a glass tube with a velocity like the rushing of soda-water.

These prepared mineral waters are rapidly becoming a popular beverage, and may be found at almost any saloon. Taken clear or with soda-water syrups, they are found to be exceedingly refreshing. Many who are in the habit of indulging in stronger drinks find that a "seltzer cocktail" is a good article to take in the morning for the stomach's sake, and that "Vichy and Bourbon" is light and palatable.

There are comparatively few imitations made of the American mineral waters. They are to be had in such quantities at the springs that it does not pay to manufacture imitations. Most of these are put up by gentlemen residing in the vicinity of the springs, and are sent thence to all parts of the country. Saratoga "A" Spring-water is now more popularly used as a beverage than any other American mineral water, and is highly recommended for its medicinal properties. It comes from the celebrated watering-place whence it derives its name, and where, within an area of one mile in diameter, there are thirty mineral springs. No two of these are alike, but all are strongly impregnated with mineral of some kind.

The following are the mineral contents, in grains, in a gallon of water, from six of the principal Saratoga Springs:

Saratoga A	556.911	Hamilton	442.83
Congress	577.94	Columbian	407.30
Empire	496.352	High Rock	345.60

The "A" spring water is found to be from four to ten times richer in mineral properties than the celebrated waters of Baden-Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, Vichy, Seltzer, Bath or Kissengen. While our own American waters are thus shown to be equal, if not superior, to all others in medicinal qualities, they are at the same time equally cool and refreshing as a beverage, whether taken "straight" or with the addition of Burbon, rye, brandy, bitters or syrups. They are put up in the same manner as those we have before mentioned.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Early Decision Promised—The Police Records.

Treasurer MANIERRE has not received a dollar from license sales since Friday last, and to this late day, more than two months subsequent to the granting of the first license, nearly a thousand liquor-dealers, whom the Excise Board has licensed, have permitted their papers to lie uncalled for in possession of Inspector BARTRAM. This means that the fifteen hundred venders who have been either unable or unwilling to procure license papers believe that the Excise Law has been or is to be nullified.

The Commissioners of Excise, on the other hand, not only do not hold themselves to have been defeated by Judge CARDOZO and Recorder HACKETT, but they confidently assert that they will, within a very brief period, reach a decision affirming the constitutionality of the law. It is understood that Judge LOTT, of Brooklyn, will render a decision to-day, and that Judge GILBERT, also of the Second District Supreme Court, will likewise render a decision on Wednesday, the cases being those of two Brooklyn venders whom the Police arrested with a view to testing the law before a Court within the Metropolitan District, over which Judge CARDOZO has not jurisdiction.

The Liquor-dealers Protective Association, which has transacted all its business secretly, is said to have assured the unlicensed dealers that they could win the battle by enjoining the Excise Board and its officers and then staving off all appeal to the court of last resort until the opening of the next Legislature. They accordingly enjoined the Commissioners of Excise and Superintendent of Police, restraining them from interfering with more than 700 liquor-dealers in New-York, but as the Brooklyn venders did not seem to be included in the injunctions granted by the New-York Court of Common Pleas, it was resolved to test this point. Accordingly, certain police-officers in Brooklyn were instructed to apprehend unlicensed dealers within their precincts. One of these, whose business is at No. 12 Fulton-street, was taken before Justice CORNWELL on Saturday, but at the moment, when that Magistrate was about to pass upon the case, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon him and the prisoner was taken before Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court. Argument, which was to have been made yesterday, has been postponed until to-morrow morning. It is held to be more than probable that both Judges LOTT and GILBERT will pronounce against the opinions of Judge CARDOZO and Recorder HACKETT. But in any event, decisions are to be rendered this week, and either the Excise Board or the litigating liquor dealers will at once move the cases up to the Court of Appeals; and the officers of the Board imagine that they can get a decision from that Court at a much earlier day than the liquor interest have supposed. Nobody doubts that the Court of Appeals will declare the Excise Law constitutional and valid, and that then the Excise Board will be able to fulfill its promises to the men who have paid for license papers.

The Police Captains are keeping records showing every vender's mode of transacting business; and these records are to aid the Board in forming opinions concerning the proper treatment of a class of dealers after the law shall have been declared constitutional. The following, which may be taken as a sample of these records, is Capt. PETTY's report of the situation on

SUNDAY IN THE FIFTH WARD.

"There were open in this precinct to-day 81 liquor-stores, 50 lager-beer saloons and 25 grocery-stores, for the sale of liquors; total 156. All, from the lowest "crib" in Thomas-street to the fashionable resort on Broadway, were doing a most lively and profitable business. Crowds visited nearly all of the places, and the liquor-loving public appeared to vie with each other in drinking and spending their hard-labor earnings of the past week. Will any of them want bread for their families before this week is gone? The pawn-broker can answer. With the exception of three disturbances occurring in three drinking places, which were promptly suppressed by the patrolman on post duty, the precinct has been as quiet as could be expected under the exciting circumstances. Nearly all the other business places were closed, in compliance with the laws of the State."

ARRESTS ON SUNDAY.

More than a thousand dram-shops having been open on Sunday, yesterday morning's police returns were expected to show a raft of arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct; but the number was quite moderate, as exhibited by the following table;

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
1	0	17	1
2	2	18	1
3	0	19	0
4	1	20	1
5	3	21	2
6	2	22	1
7	4	23	0
8	4	24	0
9	2	25	1
10	2	26	0
11	1	27	1
12	1	28	2
13	2	29	4
14	1	30	0
15	1	31	0
16	1	32	3
Total			44

Several injunctions were granted yesterday by Judge MCCUNN.

Daring Robbery in the Custom-House—A Boy Robbed of $2,120 in Gold Certificates—Escape of the Thief.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, M. L. CROWELL, employed as shipping clerk by the firm of JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTS, No. 68 Broad-street, importers, purchased $2,120 in gold certificates and $309 in gold coin, to pay duty upon a quantity of lead. He handed the amount to ALEXANDER STEWART, of the firm of COSGROVE, STEWART & COOPER, custom brokers, who are employed by Mr. CROWELL's firm to do their custom business. After receiving the securities and coin, Mr. STEWART gave it to their messenger, WILLIAM COOPER, and sent him to the Custom-house. As the boy was standing in the cashier's room, waiting for the necessary memorandum, an unknown man came up behind, and reaching over, took up the certificates from a box lying on the table, and escaped before he could be identified or arrested.

An alarm was at once given by the messenger, who started in pursuit of the daring robber, but was so excited by the occurrence that he fainted before reaching the door. Capt. YOUNG, of the Detective force, was immediately informed of the theft. That officer learning that the notorious DAN NOBLE had been seen in the vicinity of the Custom-house about the time of the robbery, sent Detective ELDER to find and arrest him. After a short search the detective returned to the Central office with his prisoner, when NOBLE was confronted with the messenger. The boy declaring that he was not the thief the accused was released from custody. The Police, however, are confident of their ability to arrest the real criminal. Owing to the fact that the boy had placed the coin in his pocket, the robber did not succeed in getting the whole amount.

The Weather.

The "heated term" has come to an end, for the present at least, though there is no knowing how soon another term will commence. The storm of Sunday evening cooled the atmosphere appreciably, and sleep was possible, and the call to breakfast no longer an unwelcome summons. On Sunday, at DELATOUR's the mercury reached 94 degrees at 3 P. M. In other locations it marked 98. Yesterday afternoon the highest point reached, according to DELATOUR's record, was 80, though in Broadway the thermometers were marking 81 to 82.

The fall of 10 degrees, or thereabouts, we welcome, and the "heated term" which commenced at noon on Friday last, was felt to be at an end.

The following is the thermometrical record for the month:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
July 1	66 deg.	80 deg.	76 deg.	75 deg.
July 2	63	80	81	78
July 3	69	84	86	83
July 4	69	80	81	79
July 5	72	83	86	83
July 6	74	90	90	89
July 7	79	93	93	91
July 8	78	92	94	90
July 9	77	79	80	78

According to DELATOUR's record, the temperature of 94 degrees has not been reached before in ten years.

During the storm which prevailed on Sunday evening, the yacht *Leonius* was suddenly capsized in the North River, opposite Fort Washington. On board the yacht at the time of the accident were eleven gentlemen and three ladies, who were compelled to cling to the hull and rigging of the boat until she had drifted ashore, when the entire party were rescued with no greater damage than a complete wetting.

Condition of the Pavements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every one who has walked on the east side of Broadway, from Chambers-street to the end of the City Hall Park, cannot fail to have noticed the very bad condition of the *trottoir*. The flagging was laid, in all probability, some fifty years ago, since which time it has been suffered to remain undisturbed, and the consequence is that many of the flags are nearly worn away, others are chipped, and no two of them are upon the same level. Elderly short-sighted gentlemen and ladies wipe and carefully adjust their spectacles before venturing upon this perilous journey, and inoffensive foreigners, fresh from the trim Boulevards of Paris and the smooth, well-kept Alamedas of Spanish cities, go floundering and rolling over this vile pavement like ships in a heavy cross sea.

Much credit is due to the authorities for the neat manner in which the Park has been maintained since the close of the war. Will they not do a little more toward beautifying it?

Come, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, let us have either an asphalte pavement or new flagging laid down promptly, if not for the sake of comfort, at least for the credit of our noble City. KNICKERBOCKER.

LAW REPORTS.

The Escape of Lamirande—Examination of Augustus Green.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of Augustus Green, the officer who had Lamirande in his custody when he escaped, was resumed yesterday.

U. S. Marshal Murray was cross-examined by counsel for the accused. He testified that the appointment of Green was by a note stating that he had appointed him one of the constables of the Court; there was but one Deputy Marshal, Joseph Thompson; he is the only person who, in my absence, has power to discharge my duty; Mr. Green was appointed a constable of the District Court; his powers outside that are by special deputization; on every process the deputies, as they are called, are specially deputed; I have specially deputized men not connected with my office at the request of counsel, and without such authority an officer would not have a right to serve a process; the usual practice is for an officer who has the warrant to take charge of the prisoner until he is either discharged or convicted; in case of his conviction the officer takes him to Sing Sing, and if the officer is away on other business another officer does duty; the practice of my office is that no person shall be taken from the jail but on my order or that of Mr. Thompson; no officer has, with my consent, gone with parties to get bail. On the 3d of July I saw Lamirande in the custody of Mr. Green; the constables of the Court serve subpœnas, warrants, attachments, &c.; I found the practice of having special deputies when I first became connected with the office; when a warrant is issued the name of the officer who is to serve the process is marked on the back; sometimes there are two officers so named; Mr. Horton was the officer named for the arrest of Lamirande; sometimes another person is substituted to take charge of the prisoner; the jailers would not surrender a prisoner unless on my written authority or that of my deputy; I do not remember Mr. Green saying to me about Mr. Lamirande's being allowed to be out, "Here is a gentleman who wishes it, as Lamirande is sick;" I refused to let him out, but said that if the French Counsul wished it I would not object; I don't remember Mr. Green saying, "Well, then, I will have nothing further to say to it;" until this matter I have always found Mr. Green very faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Luther Horton deposed that he received the warrant and handed it over to Green to be executed; he had on one occasion, in Green's absence, brought the prisoner down for examination; on the 3d of July he had seen Lamirande with Green going toward the jail; he had not seen Green again till the morning of the 4th, between six and seven o'clock; witness knew Mrs. Amaury's house; it was in Eighth-street, near the Fifth-avenue.

Cross-examined—I was an officer of the United States District Court up to to-day; my duties were to attend on the Court, and I had no power to serve processes without special deputization from the United States Marshal; I had no special authority to arrest prisoners, and only took them from and to the Ludlow-street Prison.

Q.—During the seventeen years you have been attached to the Marshal's office, what has been the practice of officers in securing bail, allowing prisoners to see their friends and get refreshments?

Mr. Courtney objected to the question, on the ground that custom could not wipe out the effect of the statute. After some irrelevant discussion on the question by counsel the Commissioner admitted it.

A.—It has been of daily occurrence; I have taken Lamirande myself over to Delmonico's and given him refreshments paid for by myself; on the morning of the 4th of July I heard that Lamirande had escaped; it was about 4:30 o'clock in the morning; when I saw Green in the morning he was much excited, complained of a violent headache, and on his coat there were some slops; he looked as if he was suffering a great deal; the Marshal saw him shortly afterward.

Redirect—When I said I took Lamirande over to Delmonico's, and that all here knew of it, I meant that Commissioner Betts was there and he knew of it, and also Mr. Coudert and his partner.

Q.—Do you mean to testifyy that Marshal Murray knew of your taking Lamirande to Delmonico's?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did Lamirande have any money at that time?

A.—I do not think he had any; this occurred about a week before the escape; this was during a recess in the examination; Marshal Murray saw Green about seven o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July; I saw Green taking the prisoner toward Centre-street on the morning of the 3d of July; I saw Green at my house on the morning of the 4th of July; I did not examine the slops on Green's coat, but it seemed evident to me that he had had a hard night of it; he bore evidences of a man who had been on a severe spree; Mr. Coudert saw me the next day after I took Lamirande to Delmonico's, and he said that Lamirande was sick; that probably he had drunk too much wine, or had eaten too much; I told Mr. Coudert I took Lamirande to Delmonico's, and I was responsible for it; Mr. Coudert said he meant nothing when he spoke of Lamirande drinking too much; but it was only a joke.

By Judge Beebe—Green was in great mental excitement, and was groaning as if in great pain; Green's habits for sobriety have always been good; he has always refused when I have asked him to drink; I never saw Lamirande have much money with him;

William Moore testified—I am keeper of the Ludlow-street Jail; on the morning of the 3d of July I received the following order from Green for the prisoner Lamirande:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

To the Keeper of the County Jail:

Let Deputy Green bring the prisoner, Ernest Lamirande, to this office.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

I suppose I have allowed parties to see Lamirande without a pass; one person whom I believe saw Lamirande without a pass, is, I believe, the keeper of a house in Eighth-street; this man generally had a pass; I had no motive for admitting him any further than thinking him a friend of Lamirande, and the case being nearly concluded, no harm could ensue; another man came to see Lamirande on Monday, the 2d inst.; no one should be admitted without a pass from the Marshal's office; Lamirande came to the jail about two months ago; he was not searched; he did not live on the prison fare; he boarded at my table; I was paid by his counsel, Mr. Statknecht; never knew Lamirande to have more than $5 or $10; never knew of a woman calling on him; Lamirande complained of sickness about three or four weeks ago; it was nothing serious; he had no physician; some of his counsel have called on him occasionally—Mr. Clinton and Mr. Spilthorne.

At this point the examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 9.

By Justice Clerke.

Franklin S. Cowan *vs.* Elizabeth D. Cowan; report confirmed as far as it reports in favor of the dissolution of the marriage. Deborah Fitzgerald *vs.* Wm. Fitzgerald, Jr.; reference ordered. Israel Fisher *vs.* Matilda Fisher; reference ordered. Mary J. Dilleber *vs* Thomas H. Dilleber; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Michael Fotcher *vs.* Louisa Fotcher; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff. Samuel Levson et al. *vs.* Samuel A. Magnus et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. The same *vs.* the same; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Charles W. Whitlock *vs.* Benjamin R. Winthrop; allowance of $150 granted. Stephen V. Moers *vs.* Charles Rungle et al.; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. The People ex rel. David Lasling *vs.* John A. Steinmeler, &c.; *mandamus* granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

Before Justice McCunn.

August Bertrand *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted. G. A. Seif *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted. Philipinia Black *vs.* Anthony Sief; case referred to R. C. Hutchings. Michael K. Wilson *vs.* Nathaniel M. Terry; case referred to R. C. Hutchings. John Ohst *vs.* Herman Ohst; motion granted. The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company *vs.* John S. Christie; judgment for plaintiffs; papers in the Clerk's office. Joseph L. Geruegan *vs.* Wm. Wagstaff; motion granted; case referred to Robert C. Hutchings. David Van Biel et al. *vs.* Nathan Van Biel et al.; motion granted. Isabella Legiere *vs.* Johann Hymes; judgment for plaintiff; findings, &c., in Clerk's office. Henry L. Pierson *vs.* William Simpson et al.; judgment for the defendant; see findings and papers in Clerk's office.

By Justice Monell.

Wm. Augustin *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; motion for injunction denied. The Belmont Branch Bank of the State of Ohio *vs.* Wm. Hoge, &c.; motion granted. Maria A. Schoffer *vs.* Edward Winterfield; attachment granted. Leopold Peck *vs.* Julius Negbaur; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Beebe *vs.* Spratt; see memorandum with the Clerk; Montgomery *vs.* Stevens; motion granted. Stevens *vs.* Pierce; motion granted on payment of a trial fee of $20, and disbursements for witnesses' fees, and $10 cost of motion; see memorandum.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE. *Ex-parte* business from 10 to 12 o'clock. Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 99, 101, 6, 20, 21, 42, 81, 83, 89, 102. The general call commences at No. 103.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice MONELL, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to July 18, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge BRADY during July.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Alfred Barthram and John Harris pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 22d of June broken into the dwelling of Adolph Bach, No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street, and stolen money and valuables worth $1,045. Detective Slowey found the watches and chains which were taken, in the possession of Harris. Barthram was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and Harris for four years. Barthram is the leader of an old gang of burglars, was up before the Court before, and got off by proving an *alibi*. He is a practiced hand, being an English "ticket-of-leave-man," and he has served a term in the State Prison here already

Charles J. Jackson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen a silver watch of the value of $50 from Nicholas Buckson, of No. 276 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on the 22d of June. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Thomas Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole from Lawrence Muller, of No. 110 Tenth-avenue, on the 20th of June, a quantity of National and State bank bills, amounting to $26. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen some horse blankets and other goods of the value of $62 from John W. Green, of No. 7 West Fifteenth-street, on the 7th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

William Warren pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny from the person, having on the 30th of June picked the pocket of Susan Lee, of No. 43 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., while standing in a crowd on Pier No. 19, North River, of a pocket-book containing the sum of sixteen cents. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and Harry Vernon, who was with him at the time of the larceny and subsequently when arrested, was discharged by the Court.

John Williams, indicted on a charge of grand larceny from the person, was tried and convicted. On the 25th of June he picked the pocket of Mary Smith, of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, of a pocket-book containing the sum of $24, while she was passing through South-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward Smith pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 15th of June, stolen from Thomas S. Vaughan, of No. 33 Coenties-slip, a coat of the value of $50. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Morris Cooper and Wm. Norton, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were arraigned. Cooper being only 16 years of age, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum. Norton was tried and convicted. On the morning of the 24th of June, they broke into the trunk-store of C. H. G. Loser & Co., No. 183 Canal-street, and stole therefrom satchels and bags of the value of $60. He was remanded for sentence.

James Hand, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from Daniel K. Hall, Jr., No. 13 South-street, on the 9th of December, fifty feet of leather hose, of the value of $100, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Fleury, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from Charles E. Bessey, of No. 69 Mercer-street, on the 15th of June, a trunk and contents, of the value of $94, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Florence pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 18th of June stolen from Thomas Dale Leak, Nos. 28 and 30 John-street, gold watches of the value of $350. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 12th of June, broken into the store of Martin Lehmann, No. 329 Greenwich-street, and stolen therefrom United States nickel cents of the value of $190. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Worth pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 9th of June, broken into the store of Wm. H. Badeau and others, at No. 501 Broadway, and taken therefrom albums and pictures to the value of $272. He was remanded for sentence.

James Clark and John Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 15th of June broken into the dwelling-house No. 267 West Nineteenth-street, and stolen therefrom six silver napkin rings of the value of $12. Clark was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and Smith had sentence suspended and was discharged.

Mary Kelly pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 29th of June stolen from Annie Hearn, of No. 25 Fifth-avenue, a quantity of plate of the value of $79. She was remanded for sentence.

John Thomas pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having broken into the store of John Flynn with intent to steal. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, appearing for the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* William M. Davis; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Singleton; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Dougherty; grand larceny.
Phe People *vs.* John Eagan; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Grimshaw, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Christian Koelter; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward M. Taylor, *alias* Tuck; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Dempsey, Wm. Williams; burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* John E. Chase, John Thomas; burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Henry H. Quin, Joseph Lewis, (two cases;) burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Thos. Baldwin, John Grady, Daniel Moran, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* John Rivington, James Garland, (two cases;) burglary, third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129½	100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109	50	do	106½
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109	100	Quick. Min.	49
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C.	102½	100	do...2d call	49⅜
154,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'62	106	400	N. Y. Cen.	99½
15,000	do	106⅛	100	do	99⅜
50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	105⅛	100	do..2d call.s60	98
110,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105	80	Erie Railroad Pr.	75½
20,000	do...2d call	104⅞	100	do	76
15,000	do	106	200	Reading R.	107¼
17,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	103¾	600	do	107⅜
27,000	do...2d Ser.	103¾	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	80½
15,000	do. Third Ser.	103¾	300	do..2d call.s10	80⅛
800	do...Small	103½	100	Ill. Central R.	122
6,000	N. Car. 6s	85¼	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾
5,000	do	85½	500	do...b10	83⅞
2,000	do	85	100	do...2d call	84
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s issued to W.C.&R.	68	200	Chic. & N. W.	32
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	200	do	32⅛
10,000	do	27⅞	150	do...b30	32¼
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	25	do...2d call	31⅞
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	400	do...b10	32
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	91	100	do	32
20	Imp. & Trad. B'k	110	100	do...b30	32¼
20	Fourth N. Bk.	100	10	Chic. & N. W. P.	61
27	Cen. N. Bank	107	10	do	61½
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	135	500	do	62
150	Central Coal	44	800	do	62¼
100	do	44½	500	do	62⅜
200	do	44¾	51	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	117
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	37½	19	do	116½
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	46¼	1800	Cleve. & Tol.	110
100	do...b30	46½	100	Chi. & R. I.	95¾
100	do	46⅝	300	do	95⅞
450	West. U. Tel.	54	200	do...b10	96
100	do	54⅛	500	do...b30	96
10	Erie R.	70	1600	do	96
1500	do	71	64	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pr.	85
3200	do	71⅛	300	Tol., Wab. & W.	40
800	do	71¼	25	New-Jersey R.	118
300	do	71⅜	1800	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝
100	do...s30	68	20	do	98
25	do...2d call	71	100	do...2d call	97⅝
300	do	71⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. R...b10	34
100	do	71¼	50	H. & St. J.	35
500	do...s15	70⅞	100	Chic. & Alton	102

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	105½	100	Hudson R.	114
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105	500	Reading R.	107¼
2,000	N.C. 6s, issued to Wil. C. & R. R.	64	200	do	107⅜
100	Fourth National	100	200	Chi. & N. W.	32⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	54½	500	do	32⅜
100	do	54	1000	do	32⅜
100	Quicksilver...b30	50	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80¼
50	Central Coal.	45	100	do...b30	80⅜
20	Erie R.	71⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	62¼
25	do	71½	900	do	62⅜
100	do	71⅜	600	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅛
100	do	71⅜	2500	Chi. & R. I.	96
100	N. Y. Central	99½	300	Tol., Wab. & W.	40
100	do...s60	98	100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅝
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	45½
			130	do	45

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109¼	100	Erie R.	71⅜
3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	106	600	do	71⅝
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	105	100	do...s5	71½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅜	200	do...2d call	71¾
15,000	do	98½	100	do...b30	71⅞
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	103¾	600	Reading R.	107
2,000	N. Car. 6s.	85¼	400	do	106⅞
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅛
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95¾	100	do...s30	80
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50¾	50	do	80⅛
200	do	50⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts.	84½
100	do	51	100	Chic. & N. W.	32⅞
10	West. U. Tel...x-d	54	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	62
100	do	53¾	100	do...2d call	62⅛
100	do...2d call	54	800	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
100	At. Mail St. C...b30	121	100	do...b10	96¼
300	Cum. Coal. P.	46	100	do...2d call	96½
100	Chic. & Alt.	102	100	Tol., W. & W.	39¾
			100	do...b30	40
			100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal.	48	500	M. S. & N. I.	80
200	Spruce Hill C.	4⅛	500	do...c	80
100	New-York Cen.	99½	100	do...b30	80⅛
100	do...b10	99½	200	do...b3	80
500	Erie R.	69¼	400	Cleve. & Tol.	109⅞
500	do	69⅜	800	do	110
1200	do	69½	200	do...b10	110
300	do...s3	69⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	61⅜
400	do...b10	69½	200	do	61½
600	do	69½	100	do	61⅝
100	do...b30	69⅝	300	do	61¾
300	do...s3	69½	600	do	62
400	do...b3	69⅝	300	do...s3	62
400	Chic. & R. Is...b3	96	200	do...s30	62
200	do	95⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d...c	97½
100	do...s3	95⅞	100	do...s30	97½
200	do	96	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	46
500	Chic. & N. W.	31¼	300	do	46¼
200	do	31¾	300	do	46½
100	do...b30	31⅞	200	do...s30	46
200	do...s3	31⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver...s3	50	400	Clev. & Tol.	110½
200	do	50	200	do...b30	110¾
100	do	50⅛	200	do	110⅝
800	Erie R.	71⅞	400	Reading R...x-d	107⅛
400	do...c	71⅞	200	Catawissa R...b3	79
800	do...b3	72	200	do...b10	79
500	do...c	72	200	Chic. & N. W.	32⅜
500	do...b3	72⅛	400	do...b3	32⅜
1600	do	72	100	do...b30	32½
500	do	72⅛	300	do...s3	32⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84	100	do...s30	32¼
200	do...s10	84⅛	200	do	32⅜
400	do	84½	200	Chic. & N.W. P...b3	62¼
400	do	84¾	500	do	62¼
400	do	84⅝	100	do...s10	62⅛
200	do...b10	84¾	400	do	62⅛
800	do...s3	84⅝	400	do	62
500	do...s3	84½	100	do...s10	61⅞
100	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛	200	do...b3	62
100	do...s3	96¼	300	do	61⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	97⅜	300	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...b30	46
100	do...b5	97⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Quick. Min. Co.	51	500	Cleve. & Pitts...b10	84½
300	West. U. Tel.	53¾	400	do	84⅝
100	do...s5	53¾	100	do...b15	84¾
100	do...b3	53⅞	600	do...s3	84⅝
800	Erie Railroad	72¼	100	do...b3	84¾
300	do...s3	72¼	200	Clev. & Tol.	111⅜
800	do	72⅜	400	do...b3	111½
200	do...b15	72½	40	Chic. & R. I.	96
700	do	72½	100	do...b10	96⅛
400	do...s3	72⅜	200	Chi. & N. W...b3	32⅜
300	do	72¼	100	do...s15	32¼
400	do...s3	72¼	100	do	32⅜
500	do...b3	72⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	62⅛
300	Reading R...x-d	107	200	do...b3	62
200	Catawissa R.	79	200	do...s3	62
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞	400	do	62⅛
100	do...b10	122	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	45¾
100	do...s3	121⅞			

MONDAY, July 9—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$7,150,671
Increase in Specie	2,068,048
Increase in Deposits	1,442,339
Decrease in Legal Tender	2,281,002
Increase in Circulation	589,908

	July, 8, 1865.	July, 7, 1866.	June 30, 1866.
Local Capital	$13,848,635	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	63,285,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$77,133,635	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	218,541,975	257,534,833	250,384,162
Specie	19,100,594	9,865,266	7,797,218
Deposits	198,199,005	205,799,611	204,357,272
Legal-Tender	62,519,708	79,541,638	81,822,640
In Sub-Tres'y	39,420,398	88,065,802	80,845,741

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$635,954	Mercantile	$459,390
Mer. Exchange	453,547	Republic	556,950
Commerce	4,148,590	St. Nicholas	759,347
Ocean	798,678	Marine	222,000
Market	504,800	East River	246,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,678,755	Continental	482,756
Central	1,543,020	Importers'	512,601
Mechanics'	478,249	Ninth	933,049
New-York	874,700	First	448,199
M. Association	307,871	Am. Exchange	851,010
Metropolitan	910,880	Gallatin	498,698
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	133,779
Leather	153,500	Union	435,166
N. America	319,888	Chatham	131,357
Irving	191,900	Shoe & Leather	898,600
Tradesmen's	572,370	Hanover	265,750
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,163
Third	797,626	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	287,077	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	165,719	Pacific	129,843
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	79,000
Total 44 National Banks			$26,956,209
Total 16 other National and Local Banks			340,326
Total on Clearing-house report, July 7			$27,296,530
On previous report, June 30			26,706,622
Increase in circulation			$589,908

The Banks since last Monday, add over seven millions to their Loans, chiefly by investment in United States Stocks, (new 5-20s of 1865 being the favorite,) and they gain two millions in their Specie balances by collection of July Gold Interest from the Treasury Office. There is a moderate decrease in Legal Tender Notes and a gain in circulation.

The market for Money opens this week on easy rates of interest to the Brokers, 5@6 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous Collaterals, and 4@5 ₩ cent. on Government Securities. There is a fair amount of business doing at these quotations. The upward Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange has partially improved the demand for Money on the Street, but the offerings from lenders continue very liberal.

The Foreign news of last night to June 27, from London, was in response to the accounts from this side of June 16, when Gold went up to 160 ₩ cent., on the certainty of the Continental War. Our United States 5-20s fell only 1½ ₩ cent. in London, on a rise of 15 ₩ cent. in Gold and Exchange in New-York, and this result is so much better than looked for that the price here advanced to-day from 105⅞ to 106½ ₩ cent., and Gold was 1@1¼ ₩ cent. weaker than on Saturday. The interest in the Gold Room speculation is tamer than usual, while the movement in Government securities, for investment and for transmission to Europe, is active, and the speculation in the Railways (especially Erie Common Stock) buoyant and prices rising.

There was another California Gold arrival this morning, of $1,429,833, of which half a million comes to the Treasury Office by way of transfer of Customs receipts from the San Francisco to the New-York Office.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Java*, sailing on Wednesday, are 108⅝@108⅞ on London, 60 days, and 110@110¼ for sight bills. No large amount of business was done to-day.

At the Stock Exchange the advance in Erie Common shares was 2½@3 ₩ cent. additional to the rise on Saturday, making the whole appreciation since this day week *ten per cent.*, and since the lowest figures ten or twelve days ago, *fifteen per cent.* The upward movement in the Stock, so well sustained from 57½ up to 72¼ ₩ cent., fairly surprises the Street, besides confounding the party recently bearing the price on the confident prediction of 50 cents on the dollar. No other reason for this sudden revolution is offered beyond the rumor noticed in our last paper that the control of the Stock is passing into new hands on *this* side the Atlantic, in the expectation of the cooperation for redress and reform of the Bond and Shareholders on the *other* side. The general list of the New-York, Western and Reading Roads was firmer than on Saturday night, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, the market leaving off buoyant on Erie, and on other Stocks strong:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98¼	98½	N. West Pref.	61¼	62
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	95¾	96⅛
U. S. 7.30s	103⅜	103⅜	Fort Wayne	97½	97⅝
N. Y. Central	99¼	99½	Cumb'land Coal	46½	46¾
Erie	69¼	71⅝	Quicksilver	48	51
Hudson	113	113½	W. U. Telegraph	53⅜	53⅝
Reading	106¾	107	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Mich. Southern	79⅞	80⅛	Canton	55	55
Illinois Central	121½	121⅞	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	27¾
Pittsburgh	83⅜	84⅛	American Gold	153⅜	152
Missouri 6s	78	78	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅜
Northwest	31¼	32¼			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Metropolitan	118
Manhattan	132	St. Nicholas	105
Mechanics'	115	Commonwealth	100
America	130	Imp'rs & Traders'	108
City	190	Park	145
Seventh Ward	106½	Central National	107
State of New York	107	Fourth National	99⅞
Ocean	97	Ninth National	106
Bank of the Republic	113½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65–'76	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	85
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Harlem 3d M, 1868	94	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,996,257 98; including for Customs, $330,000; Gold Notes, $526,000. Payments, $3,379,165 96. Balance, $86,682,894 68.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1866.

ASHES—Are scarce and inactive. Pots, $8@$8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Is quiet at previous prices. Java at 24c. @25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c. @19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17¼c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request at uniform quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 1,093 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since July 1	9,604
Receipts in June, 1866	45,948
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	386,597
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	817,405
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,237

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Cabot A. 23c.; Augusta, 21½c.; Augusta, 30-inch, 16½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 43½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27½c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L in fair demand. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, B B, $12 to $13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, C C, $11 50 to $12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ₩ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A CA, 60c.; Amoskeag C, 37½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c.; Arasapha, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 30, chiefly at $7 70 @$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio. poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 20 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$8 00
Extra State	7 60	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 500 bbls. in lots, at $10 20@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 50 for good to very choice, extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been quiet to-day, at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 37½@$2 40—the latter rate for a very choice lot, ₩ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and quoted a shade lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for unsound, and 88c.@ 90c., chiefly 88c.@89c., for common to very choice new mixed Western, the highest rate for a load very high mixed, ₩ bushel. New Oats have been in good demand and firmer. We quote new Chicago at 51c. @55c. ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet; sales, 3,500 bushels State at $1 25 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at former figures, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 79c.@81c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ₩ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75 @$3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet yet steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more active demand and is firmer at 24c.@25c. for Crude, 40c.@42c for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@57c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted firmer. Sales since our last 8,400 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$32 12 for new Mess, closing at $32 cash; $29 50 for one-year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 13¼c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand; 300 boxes sold, part long clear, at 18c.; short rib, 17¾c. ₩ lb. Lard rules dull and heavy; sales since our last 440 tcs. and bbls. at 19c. @21c., and small lots at 21½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive and depressed at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and unsettled. Beef Hams are selling slowly at $45@$45 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in pretty fair demand at 8c.@22c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₩ lb	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₩ lb	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₩ lb	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₩ lb	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₩ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₩ lb	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₩ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₩ lb	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₩ lb	6	@8
Factory Dairies—common, ₩ lb	17	@17
Farm Dairies—common, ₩ lb	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₩ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₩ lb	6	@8

SUGARS—Have been in less demand and rather heavy. Sales since our last 550 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 240 boxes Havana, at from 10½c. @11¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13¼c.@16¼c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 11,000 lbs. at 21c.@21½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@13c., chiefly at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, 550 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c.@32c., and small lots free at $2 23@$2 25, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 35,000 bushels Corn, part at 4d.@4½d. ₩ bushel; 120 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d., by sailing vessels, and 22s. 6d., by steam. For London, 7,000 bush. Corn at 6d., ₩ bushels. For Cork and orders, a brig with Corn at 5s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RAOUL, PONGO and LE DIABLE A'QUATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Geo. Holland, Mrs. John Sefton, Rosa Cooke, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PERILLEUSE and THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators. The bill to enlarge and improve the arsenal grounds at St. Louis, and the bill to authorize the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, were reported from the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of medical and surgical statistics of the war. A bill was passed prohibiting any State from making pilot regulations which discriminate against vessels of any other State. The regular Army Bill was then taken up. Some debate arose on the employment of negro soldiers. The amendment to provide for three instead of two regiments of colored cavalry, was adopted, yeas 20, nays 9. The provision for retaining three regiments of the Reserve Corps was stricken out. The bill was then passed, and now goes to the House.

In the House, Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of making a donation of lands for the endowment of female colleges in the several States, and presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Connecticut on that subject. Mr. Dodge introduced a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in reference to the tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Scofield introduced a bill to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Anderson introduced a joint resolution granting railroad companies the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, on each side of the track, and the necessary grounds for depots and stations on the Military Reserve, and authorizing the President to restore military reserves to the public domain where not needed for military purposes. Mr. Schenck reported back the Senate Army bill, and moved the House bill as a substitute. The substitute was agreed to by 93 to 30, and the bill as amended was passed. The Tariff bill was then taken up. It is expected that final action on the bill will be reached to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Havana by the steamer *Cuba*, which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, bring a report of a revolt in the northeastern part of the Island of Cuba, at Porto Principe and the neighborhood. The information was received by the citizens of Havana through a private letter, the authorities not having given any public notification of the affair. The letter states that the revolting party had declared for the independence of Cuba, and it was believed that the movement had its ramifications through the island. A fight with the insurgents had already occurred, in which one officer was killed and two others mortally wounded, while three companies of the Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced and numbering seven thousand men, had gone to the mountain region. The excitement was intensified by the additional report that four Chilian steamers, with troops on board, had effected a landing near Nuevitas. The Government had dispatched three steamers with troops to the scene of the revolt.

Both in Chili and Peru much dissatisfaction is said to prevail, and revolutions seem imminent. The return of Castilla appears to be the signal for disturbance, and he is hard at work to get himself into power again. The decree of Prado against certain church privileges, and the unqualified banishment of the Spanish residents, gave great dissatisfaction.

From the Republic of Bogota news is received that the installation of the new President Mosquera was followed by an open disruption with the Congress and an assumption of power on his part which is supposed to be introductory to the assumption of a dictatorship.

According to the San Francisco *Bulletin* the controversy in the noted "Moore Claim" has recently assumed a new phase, which promises to cloud the title to one-half of the property in that city. This claim is made by J. K. Moore, and comprises the territory bounded by a line stretching from "a little island in Mission Creek," on the south, "to the shore of the bay," on the north, "in a line with Alcatraz Island," and as far west as "the shore of the ocean," and "along said last shore a distance of two miles." It has been before the courts of San Francisco for twelve months past, and is soon to be decided.

The Virginia papers record the death of Gen. John H. Cooke, at the age of 86 years. The deceased was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia. He was a [illegible] General in the War of 1812, and was for a considerable time in command of a force at Camp Carter, about eight miles below Richmond. In after years he was distinguished as an apostle of temperance and opponent of the use of tobacco. He was a successful farmer, and a vigorous agricultural writer.

The Portland *Press* of Saturday says that, from all the information it can gather it is satisfied that, notwithstanding the heavy drains that will be made upon various insurance offices, the losses will be promptly paid, with, perhaps, the exception of the Portland Mutual, which office may be obliged to compromise with the policy holders. About one-half of the amount of property destroyed, the same paper says, is insured. No estimate of loss goes below ten millions of dollars, while many hold that it will amount to fifteen millions.

Another destructive fire, and one very novel in its origin, occurred on Sunday night in the oil region of Western Pennsylvania. During a severe thunder storm a gas pipe in the Western Union Telegraph well, located on Bennehoff Creek, a tributary of Oil Creek, was struck by lightning, from which the oil tank was quickly set on fire, causing one of the heaviest conflagrations which has ever afflicted that carboniferous and combustible district.

The Portland *Advertiser* on Friday published a little half-sheet. It is entirely devoted to a description of the great fire, and reflections thereon. Among others is a paragraph announcing that though the house of the principal editor is in ashes and his refuge on the street, the publication of the paper will be resumed as soon as new material can be obtained.

Bishop Randall arrived at Denver on the 11th of June. He has already had presented to him five acres of the best land in Denver City for religious and educational purposes, with the understanding that within three years buildings are to be begun which shall cost at least $50,000 by the time they are complete.

The Meadville *Republican* says that on Saturday last the Hon. C. Culver took up his lodgings in the Venango County Jail—that seeming to be the only way in which he could escape the relentless persecution waged against him by three or four of his creditors. Mrs. Culver accompanied her husband, and shares his cell with him.

The Baltimore papers say that the numerous watering places in Virginia are rapidly filling up with Summer visitors, including many Baltimoreans. Last week fifty persons were sojourning at the Rockbridge Alum Springs. The Hot Springs in Bath County have a greater number of guests than were ever known to be there so early in the season.

The House of Representatives of New-Hampshire has decided to locate the Agricultural College at Hanover, in connection with Dartmouth College. The State will have five Trustees and the College four, and the State reserves the right to assume the full control after fifteen years.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Ill., has accepted the invitation of the New-York State Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address before the Society at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, the 13th September.

The City of Portland is said to be infested with pickpockets and thieves, since the fire, from Boston and New-York. Moses Russell had his pocket picked in Congress-street, on Saturday, of $1,500.

A man appeared before an army surgeon at Philadelphia last week, as an applicant for a pension, having upon his body the scars of twenty-two wounds received in the late war.

A son of Mr. Morse, the telegraph inventor, was rescued from beneath a train of cars at Stamford, on the Fourth, by the foreman of an engine company, who was handsomely rewarded.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of Michael McGeary *vs.* The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 2, of this City, was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. McAdam for the relator and plaintiff, and by Mr. A. H. Reavy for the Society. The suit involves some questions which vitally interest the associations formed for benevolent purposes. The plaintiff was a Vice-President of this society, which was organized in 1865, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, and in which are enrolled something like three hundred members. McGeary had the custody of some money belonging to the Society, and, not paying it over as promptly as some of the other members thought he ought to do, he was, by a vote of the majority, excommunicated. These proceedings were commenced in court to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the Society to reinstate him. Mr. Justice Clerke, in denying the motion made by the plaintiff, very properly remarked that the time of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York ought not to be taken up with petty squabbles of this character.

Seguine's Point, which was lately taken by the Board of Health for Quarantine purposes, was yesterday abandoned by the Board, in consequence of an injunction having been granted by Judge Barnard prohibiting such occupancy. The building and grounds had been fitted up by the Board for the reception of well persons who had been exposed to infectious diseases, but it was not intended to land sick persons there. The cost of fitting up the place was $15,000, which will be a dead loss to the community, unless the Court of Appeals reverses the Judge's decision. In that case the amount may be recovered from the persons who became security for damages sustained by reason of the injunction.

Important meetings in the interest of the Portland sufferers were held in this City yesterday. An adjourned meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, another was held at the Produce Exchange, and another at the Petroleum and Mining Brokers' Board. Up to the present time upward of $16,000 have been subscribed, and the Mayor of Portland ordered to draw for the amount.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court of this district, Justice Clerke presiding, in the following cases: Franklin S. Cowan *vs.* Elizabeth D. Cowan, Mary J. Dilleber *vs.* Thomas H. Dilleber, Michael Fotcher *vs.* Louisa Fotcher. In the latter case the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

The inquest in the case of Col. James L. Fraser, who was shot in the abdomen by James Mullady, during a disturbance in Fraser's saloon in Fulton-street, on Friday, was concluded yesterday, before Coroner Naumann. The verdict of the Jury holds Mullady responsible for the act of shooting, and Freeman and Ryan as accessories.

The motion made to open the judgment of divorce in the case of Israel Fisher *vs.* Matilda Fisher was decided yesterday by Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court. The matter is referred to Jerome Buck, Esq., to take testimony and report the same, with his opinion thereon, to the Court.

District-Attorney Hall did a good day's work in the General Sessions, yesterday. A few more days of the same earnest application to business will clear the calendar. A number of prisoners pleaded to different degrees of crime, and were sentenced, and a number were remanded for sentence.

The case of Augustus Green, the officer who, it is alleged, allowed Lamirande, the French fugitive cashier, to escape from his custody on the 3d instant, was up for examination again yesterday. Some facts as to the looseness of discipline on the way to, and at the Ludlow-street jail, were elicited.

Charles Christie, while assaulting an inoffensive man on Sunday night, was arrested by Roundsman Whitman. Christie resisted and drew a pistol. He was, however, brought to terms with a few blows of a club, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Officer Jackson attempted to arrest Robert and Michael Dunning for disorderly conduct on Sunday, when they made an assault upon him. They were committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

The Commissioners of Excise expect a decision to-morrow, from Judge Gilbert, of the Second District Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Excise law.

The large abattoir at Communipaw, N. J., which was partially completed, was entirely destroyed by the storm of Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

The number of deaths in this City, last week, was 493—a decrease of 30 from the number on the previous week, and 61 less than during the corresponding week last year.

The official bulletin at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday, recorded two deaths from cholera.

Wm. Cooper, a messenger, was robbed of $2,120 in gold certificates yesterday, while waiting in the Custom-house.

Charles Miller, a desperate character, was held for trial yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Margaret Green with a knife on the 1st inst.

Business in produce and merchandise was on a restricted scale yesterday. Prices in most instances favored buyers. Freights were quiet.

At the Live Stock markets yesterday there was a full supply of beeves, with a fair amount of sheep, but not hogs enough to keep down prices. There were 3,040 beeves in the Forty-fourth-street yards, and but for 2,170 sold at Bergen the latter part of the week, they would all have been wanted. The weather favored trade, else it would have been hard on owners. The stock cost more at Albany, and owners strove hard to advance the rates here, but were not successful, save on a few of the best droves sold early in the morning. Long before night the trade dragged heavily, and holders yielded to a slight decline, as in no other way could they dispose of their droves. As it was, the yards were unusually full at a late hour, and butchers played off strong. Prime fat steers brought 17c.@17¼c. Western men acknowledge heavy losses, both on home cost and what they were offered at Albany. Milch cows go off slowly at the old rates, but prime calves are doing better, selling readily at 13c. Sheep are in fair request, and prices are nearly ¼c. ℔ lb. above the rates of last Monday. The quality is generally poor. A right good lot would bring 7c. Hogs have advanced a full ¼c., and are in brisk demand, the best selling at 11¼c.

Conservative Elements in the Republican Party.

The coolness and persistency with which Radical writers assume that the Republican Party is as they would have it are at least amusing. Accept their word, and the Republican Party is composed exclusively of Radicals. Rank and file, body and soul, it is wholly and incontestibly Radical. And, of course, on this hypothesis, conservative Union men are mere interlopers in the party, to be summarily dislodged at the proper moment, and meanwhile to be treated as of no account whatever. This rendering of the case is, of course, convenient for those who employ it. To take for granted the identical points which are in controversy, and then to propound conclusions with the emphasis that attaches to axioms, is to avoid much trouble, and to acquire a pleasant and plausible importance. Thus, the Radical Press asserts its right to propound extreme views as for the Republican Party, and to represent the Radical majority in Congress as the only lawful inheritors of the faith that elected Lincoln and gave to the rebellion its quietus. One quality, and one only, is wanting to render this position invulnerable. It would be strong if it were true. It would be just if it were not at variance with the record. It would be proper if it were not likely to entail disastrous defeat.

The Republican Party, as we have many times had occasion to show, was in its origin conservative, and so also it has been, uniformly, in its formal utterances. The platforms upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860 and 1864 were in their essentials the very platform upon which conservative Republicans now help to fight the battle of the Union. They were conservative—not radical—platforms. The inaugural addresses of the Republican President were models of conservatism; search them from opening to close, and not a speck of radicalism is discoverable. The course of the President throughout the war was in every respect in harmony with the proclaimed purposes of the party that elected him, and with his own declared intentions. It was conciliatory, moderate, conservative—looking to the earliest possible restoration of the Union as the single object of the war, and ignoring the idea of exclusion, disfranchisement or confiscation as penalties to follow the assertion of national authority. The governing power in Congress manifested the same spirit. Its proceedings furnish no sign of hidden purposes of vengeance, or of the extreme opinions which now aspire to supremacy. On the contrary, the resolves of Congress, like the platforms and the inaugurals, set forth but one object, the restoration of the Union, and disclaimed all desire to abridge the privileges of the Southern people when they should be brought back to their old constitutional position in the Union.

Where, then, is the title of the Radicals to the mastery? At what stage in the history of the party was its conservatism thrown overboard? At what period, and by whom were the Republican platforms adopted at Chicago and Baltimore discarded, the assurances of President Lincoln repudiated, and the resolutions of Congress overridden as destitute of authority? When, by whom, and with what authority were the moderate, constitutional principles of the party rejected, to make room for the extreme opinions and measures which are arrogantly thrust forward in the name of the party? We shall be glad to have specific answers to these interrogatories, for they appear to cover the ground which is in dispute. If the Republican Party really is the Radical, disunion organization which not a few of our cotemporaries declare it to be, we want to know how, when, where, and by whom the change was perfected. We want to know when and through what lawful process the conservative elements of the party were driven out. For, with the party platforms conservative, and the twice-elected President conservative, the right seems to be on the conservative side, and the onus of establishing title rests upon the Radicals.

It is plain, moreover, that the conservative elements in the party will refuse to relinquish the rights they have acquired. In Iowa, they have held a State Convention of their own, excluding the Radicals, and constructing a platform upon which a strong National Union Party may well be content to stand. In Missouri something similar has taken place; in Indiana a movement is reported to be in contemplation; and there are reasons for believing that the struggle begun in the West will be extended to nearly every State in which the Union Party has an organization. The record is too clear, the cause too just, the exigency too important to admit of a tame surrender of the position won by the party ere it had been divided by the violence of Radicalism.

Quarantine.

The Board of Health having been driven from their location on Seguine's Point, where they had expended over $15,000, are now, we understand, about to fall back upon a piece of submerged ground called the West Bank. As this interesting bit of property is entirely under water, the Commissioners charged with the Quarantine business will at once proceed to make an island. Toward this work the State contribution is $400,000—an equal sum is appropriated by the General Government. But those who profess to be good judges in the matter of building islands, contend that the joint contribution will be found entirely insufficient for the completion of the job.

Meanwhile, the work of bringing the West Bank up to high tide-mark will take many, many months to complete. The Health Commissioners will then perforce resort to their floating hospitals, where, after the next appearance of epidemic disease, we shall be able to see what progress cholera, ship-fever and other complaints *can* make under entirely favoring circumstances.

The Pope and His Prospects.

There is unquestionably good cause for trepidation on the part of His Holiness the Pope in reference to the maintenance of his rule over the States of the Church and the continued possession of the temporal power. For the unification of the Italian Kingdom, politically and territorially, the acquisition of *Rome* is even more essential than the acquisition of Venetia; and the determination of the Italian people to secure Rome is even more passionate and profound than their determination to secure Venetia. If the extension of the Italian frontier northward, and the rounding off, as it were, of the kingdom by making the Alps its boundary, be desirable, it is still more desirable that its continuity and integrity be brought about by its inclusion of the Papal domain, which, though located near the centre of Italy, is still politically detached. If the King of Italy were correct in saying, in his recent manifesto, that the peace of the Italian Kingdom was menaced, and its political reconstruction prevented, by the attitude of Austria, how much more forcibly could he have said that the peace of Italy had actually for years been disturbed and its political reconstruction rendered impossible by the attitude of the Pope? Victor Emmanuel, it is true, has just gone to war for the liberation and annexation of Venetia; but that, as he himself has intimated, is only because the "favorable opportunity" presented itself in that quarter before it did in the other. In making war for Venetia, he had the chance of great national gain, with little risk of national loss; for only last month, after Italy had virtually begun military operations against Austria, the Emperor of the French pointedly declared that he should feel bound to maintain the work he had helped to build up in Italy—that is to say, while, on the one hand, he might not immediately help Italy to enlarge its boundaries by the acquisition of Venetia, he would not, on the other hand, permit Austria to break up the Italian nationality, for which he had fought at Magenta and Solferino. But, for Victor Emmanuel to have assailed the *Pope* in order to *effect* the acquisition of *Rome*, while yet it was garrisoned by French soldiers, while Napoleon had engagements with His Holiness as yet unexpired, and while such a course was antagonistic to the Emperor's policy and wishes,—it would have been a serious matter. It would have secured for him the enmity, not of Napoleon only—though *that* alone would have been more than he could bear—but of all the Catholic Powers of Europe. In patiently restraining himself and his people from engaging in a struggle to obtain Rome, while no "favorable opportunity" presented itself, and in promptly embracing such an opportunity, as soon as it rose, to attempt the acquisition of Venetia, the King of Italy has shown himself a discreet and self-possessed, as well as a bold and vigorous statesman and ruler.

But with all this, and after all postponements and temporizings, the problem of Rome can have but one logical solution. The political destiny of Rome is with that of the Kingdom of Italy. The Papacy, as a temporal power, is as much a political as it is now a geographical anomaly. It is an enemy encamped on the natural soil. In spirit as in constitution it is hostile. It not only forbids the completion of Italian unity, but it menaces the unity already attained. It not only claims a portion of the soil which has been for years incorporated with the Italian Kingdom, but it adopts every expedient of which it is master to undermine and overthrow the King's authority everywhere. The Papacy is essentially a *foreign* as well as a hostile Power encamped in Italy. It is upheld by French bayonets and French authority. It has no more determined foes than those who are the Pope's immediate subjects, and the Kingdom of Italy has no more devoted friends than those who, living upon Italian soil, are forced to sustain the despotism of Rome. Why should such a Power, such a political system, such a form of polity, be maintained in existence at all—subserving as it does, no beneficent end, and creating and sustaining only confusion—having no elements of life in itself, and dependent entirely upon foreign support for such ghastly vitality as it enjoys.

Napoleon was doubtless under a sort of necessity to give the Papacy such aid as he has given it thus far. Had France not taken the guardianship of the Pope the duty would unquestionably have been assumed by some Power less friendly and more dangerous to Italy. Austria, for instance, has been but too eager to go to the rescue of the Pope as he tottered on his throne; and had Austria been permitted to do so, Victor Emmanuel's difficulties in reconstructing the Italian Kingdom would have been increased a hundred fold, and the perils of Italy, in such a warlike crisis as is now upon it, would have been indefinitely augmented. It may perhaps, after all, be true that things have not until lately been ripe for the abolition of the Papacy, and that it has on the whole, been for the best for Italy that France has played precisely the part she has done in Italian affairs.

But, with the progress of time, the Papacy has not only shown itself to all conscience as a thing that must be got rid of, and to all lovers of Italian freedom as a despotism that must be abolished, but time itself has smoothed the way for its downfall. The obstacles in the way of its destruction, are now, in fact, but few and feeble. The Pope's own power would be as nothing before the power of United Italy. Spain would not now dare to affront the new Kingdom by propositions to support the old tyranny. There is no likelihood of Austria being so ready as she formerly was to send an army to support the Papacy; and, were Austria to make the proposition, there is no likelihood of Italy submitting to it, as it would formerly have been compelled to do; for the Italian King, though just defeated by Austria in a battle on the Mincio, is amply able to defeat any army the latter might send to the locality of Rome. There is but France, then, that *can* support the Papacy, the Power which actually *is* its support. But Napoleon has given reason to believe that his mind has recently undergone as great a change in regard to Rome as it has done within the last year in regard to Mexico. He is no less anxious to get his troops away from one locality than the other. And the dates fixed for the evacuation of both regions by his troops are not far apart, and both are at hand. It was understood that after the withdrawal of his troops from Rome, he would still guarantee the throne of the Pope, just as it was for a time understood that after the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico he would still attempt to guarantee the throne of Maximilian. But recent official dispatches from the Ministers show that in the latter case he has found it best to make no such attempt, and there is good reason for supposing that he will pursue a like course in the case of Rome. Then, again, in his recent manifesto on the European war, he laid great stress upon the principle that the government of a country should be determined by the wishes of its population, and if he see that this principle is applied to the Roman population, (as he is logically bound to do on withdrawing his troops,) there is no doubt as to what will be the destiny of Rome. Things may be hastened in that quarter, however, by the action of the Italian nation itself, and by the great warlike movements now in progress on the Continent. We can see many things as likely to occur in the near future, any one of which would upset the Papal power and throw the Papal dominions into the hands of Victor Emmanuel, or rather into the hands of the Italian people. There is, therefore, as we said before, abundant cause for the trepidation of the Papacy, and His Holiness exhibits no little foresight in trying to raise in this country a fund of six millions of dollars for his future support.

The Mississippi Levees—Mr. Calhoun as an Authority.

The *World* protests that Mr. Herbert Spencer is not the only philosopher on whom it relies in its argument against the plan before the Senate for repairing the Mississippi levees. John C. Calhoun, we are told, was on the same side; and our cotemporary quotes passages from an address delivered by the great apostle of nullification and secession, at Memphis, to show that the prayer of the impoverished people of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana should not be granted. We submit that, in view of recent events, Herbert Spencer were a safer card to play than the defunct Calhoun; since the former is a living lion, with a host of admirers on both sides of the Atlantic, while the name of the latter is perhaps the most obnoxious that can now be cited in the field of American politics. What Mr. Calhoun urged as the proper policy has been proved in so many things to be the exact opposite of what the American people declare to be their policy, that his recommendation or censure amounts to nothing. And considering the decisive manner in which the war for the Union has crushed out Calhounism, as such, the temerity of the *World* in disinterring it, and parading it as living gospel, is somewhat surprising. Evidently the *World* still cherishes its idolatry, notwithstanding the overthrow of its idol.

But even Calhounism does not justify opposition to the measure of relief now before Congress. For, what is the doctrine which the *World* would fain invest with infallibility? Simply, that the General Government shall not do for States or individuals what they may respectively be able to do for themselves. The assumption in regard to the levees is, then, that the planters of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Lousiana individually, or in conjunction with the local authorities, may effect all necessary repairs, without the intervention of the National Government. To assume this, however, is to beg the question. Are the planters able themselves to raise money enough to repair the levees, upon the completeness of which the prosecution of their industry depends? Or, if the planters need help, are the several State Governments in a condition to furnish the assistance required, either in money or credit? These are questions of fact, not of theory; and they must be met by a reference to testimony, not to the dry dogmas of speculatists. And the evidence is altogether against the *World*. The Southern people have furnished it, and it is all in favor of Congressional assistance. They are not able, they say, either alone or in conjunction with the States, to effect the necessary repairs. The war and the floods have rendered them helpless. They are bankrupt—beggared—their plantations are desolate, and they plead for national assistance to prevent the finest cotton-growing region on the continent relapsing into wilderness. The mission of Messrs. Field and Strother to Washington was designed to impress these facts upon the mind of Congress; and that their representations have been verified is apparent from the statements of the Senate Committee. What, therefore, becomes of our cotemporary's theorizing? The Southern people are the witnesses against it; and in their distressed condition we trust that Congress will recognize a sufficient reason for undertaking a work so fraught with mercy to the South and benefit to the whole country.

The Fifth-avenue Business—An Act of Simple Justice by Judge Hilton.

No. 262 Broadway, Monday, July 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper on the Fifth-avenue widening, in connection with the accompanying letter just received from Alderman Ryers, leads me to the performance of an act of simple justice to the Joint Committee who had the subject in charge.

While the matter was under consideration, I appeared before the Committee at its various meetings, as counsel in behalf of large interests on the avenue, including the final meeting, at which the arrangement was made constituting the basis of the report to which you allude; and while I think, with you, that this report is justly open to considerable comment as a legislative document, yet it is due to the members of the Committee I should state that the final meeting referred to was held at my request, for the purpose of having a full interchange of views on the subject under advisement, freed from the peculiar feeling which had been manifested at the public meetings previous. At this interview there were present the members of the joint committee, Mr. William B. Astor, Robert L. Stuart, Thomas H. Faile, Judge Bonney, Ex-Mayor A. C. Kingsland, Uriah Hendricks and Alexander T. Stewart—gentlemen who certainly have sufficient reputation in this community to repel every presumption of the employment of other than honorable means in any matter; nor, indeed, were any other needed, as we were met by the Committee in a frank and open manner, free from intimation or suspicion of a desire on the part of its members to do or act otherwise than fairly upon a subject which they had been appointed to investigate.

To say that it cost $100,000, or any other sum to accomplish the purpose obtained by the report, is, to my certain knowledge, so grossly unjust and slanderous of the Committee, that I cannot, with a knowledge of all the facts, remain silent, but feel impelled by a sense of duty to the gentlemen composing the Committee to give every intimation that they acted otherwise than fairly and honorably with us a flat and unqualified denial. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY HILTON.

Judge Hilton denies that the gentlemen on whose behalf he appeared before the Special Committee of the Common Council employed any other than legitimate influences to gain their cause, and he deems it grossly unjust and slanderous to say that any sum of money was paid for the procurement of the Committee's report. It surely ought to be time enough for Judge Hilton to rush to the defence when he and his clients have been assailed. We dare say those whom Judge Hilton represents bear a sufficiently high character not to need any such certificate as he offers us on their behalf. If they were the dishonest, ignorant, ill-bred, ungentlemanly persons described in the Committee's report, it may be assumed they would not be above offering bribes. And if they are unfairly, unjustly and maliciously aspersed in that report, it is reasonable to conclude that the authors of it had other than purely public interests to subserve in framing it. Judge Hilton can settle this point between his clients and the Committee at his leisure, as the claims and characters of both parties appear to interest him about equally.

The Reported Insurrection in Cuba.

The news (although yet unconfirmed) of an insurrection of some considerable proportion in Cuba, need take no one by surprise. The elements of revolt have long existed in the Island, and it is rather to be wondered at than otherwise that they did not openly manifest themselves long ago. For many years there has existed in Cuba a large and influential class who desired the extinction of the slave-trade, and these had at the close of last year organized a society for the advocacy of their principles. In January, however, this society was dissolved by a royal decree, and of course a new intensity was added to the feeling which before existed against the Government at Madrid. Later still the Spanish Government struck a blow at the planters, in the shape of a decree withdrawing the emancipadoes, or Africans captured in slave expeditions, and apprenticed to the planters for various terms of service by the authorities. This measure, adopted at a time when labor was not abundant, and the necessities of the plantations urgent, caused much ill-feeling in its turn. Then, and more recently we learn that the negroes on various large estates demanded payment for their services, on the plea that they had been given their freedom. This difficulty assumed such importance that it was only ended by the use of the royal forces. So that there are three distinct classes of persons—the Anti-Slavery men, the slave-owning planters and the slaves—who are disaffected toward Spanish rule.

Probably neither of the three would have proceeded to overt acts of rebellion had it not been for the unwise policy of Spain toward the South American Republics. She made war upon insufficient grounds; she only succeeded in uniting the republics against her. She bombarded a non-combatant city, and excited a feeling of disgust all over this country and Europe by the act. She proceeded to attempt a further barbarism, and attacked Callao, but was beaten off. She commenced the war with high sounding menaces and bravado, and her fleet is going home in disgrace, while the Minister of Marine, admitting the expedition to be a failure, talks of what will be done some day to break the spirit of her enemies in the Pacific. Clearly, if ever Cuba was to become independent, now was the time. It was not to be supposed that Chili would fail to discern and profit by the opportunity, and we read accordingly that the troops sent from Havana to quell the revolt were outnumbered by a force of two thousand men sent from Chili. Most likely Chilian emissaries have been at work in forwarding the revolutionary movement.

The influence of Spain upon Cuba has been almost uniformly injurious. Bigotry in its most repulsive forms has repressed the freedom of thought with all its power. As a Press correspondent said some little time since, no one could even sneeze without the approbation of the Government being first obtained. The Santiago disaster was but one lifting of the curtain from the darkness with which Spanish rule has covered the land. It was impossible that the example of heroic resistance to unjust aggression set by the South American Republics could be without effect. Nor can the reflection be avoided by American lookers-on that the position of Cuba is too anomalous to be preserved, and that the continuance of Spanish authority over any portion of South American soil is only a question of time.

As for ourselves, we can afford to view the new struggle with entire complacency. If the revolt be as wide-spread as the dispatches indicate, there can be but one result. All the power of Spain cannot restore her prestige and authority in this hemisphere. The principles of free government which we have so successfully illustrated will spread with the growth of intelligence over all the domain of our neighbors. And there will be no need to purchase for Cuba the new career which she will, with the help of her new ally, most probably, realize for herself.

Spain and Her Troubles.—The minor troubles of Spain during the last few years have been more numerous than those of all the other powers of Europe put together. Troubles long and harassing with Dominica, troubles with Peru, troubles with Chili, troubles from the Prim revolt, and constant troubles all but revolutionary between the Government and the people. Now we have a report of serious trouble of an insurrectionary character in her colony of Cuba, and by the last mail from Europe we hear of another military revolt in Spain itself, which is mentioned only briefly in the papers, but which we learn from other sources is of quite a serious and threatening character.

It is quite evident, from the numerous petty difficulties into which Old Spain is being constantly plunged, that the progress of decay in the Ancient Monarchy is by no means stopped, and that the new life which there seemed some hope of her acquiring a few years ago is as far away from her as ever.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—"Columbus Reconstructed" was presented, last evening, to a large and enthusiastic, if not appreciative, audience. The reconstruction of an old favorite has in no way destroyed the salient features so well remembered by the theatre goers of the City; and, indeed, it consists mainly in the introduction of a few local hits and several allusions to the late war for the Union. The patriotic sentiments fell upon good soil, of course; clapifulous patriotism being quite cheap now-a-days. Mr. Brougham's *role* was a series of successes and triumphs, the only lame feature being apparent in a vocal slip up in the first act. Miss Melville did admirably throughout. Miss E. Johnson, always bright, lively and pleasing, was heartily welcomed, and acted admirably. The appointments and general vehicle were such as the genial *savoir faire* of Mr. Stuart has made the rule at this theatre.

Loss of Life by Lightning.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, July 9.

During a tempest, thunder and lightning, at 6 o'clock last evening, the lightning struck the house of Charles Whiting, in Forestville, Bristol, instantly killing Mr. Whiting and his son. Mrs. Whiting was seriously injured, and, though she still lives, it is doubtful if she will recover. She and Mr. Whiting sat on a sofa, and her son on a chair near by.

EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Italian Defeat at Custoza—How the French Regard It—Astonishment of Europe Over Our Financial Prosperity.

Paris, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The unfortunate *début* of the campaign in Venitia has caused great pain at Paris, but no surprise, for, as I have often told you, the French have no confidence in the Italians when opposed to the Austrians, and so I am obliged to hear on every side the usual "I told you so!" Seven years ago to-day, the 24th of June, and at the same hour in the day, the Austrians were driven in confusion across the Mincio at the same two crossings—Monzambano and Valleggio. The Austrians, however, were defeated on this side of the river, the Italians on the other side. Thus history is made and re-made.

Much consolation may be drawn from the manner in which this defeat was accomplished. Victor Emmanuel, his Generals and army, with more chivalry than discretion, loudly proclaimed where, when and how they were going to cross the Mincio and make their first attack, at the same time apparently not counting at all upon the enemy's great facilities for rapid concentration. With this idea predominant the King naturally expected that a part of the enemy at least must come from the east, from the direction of Albaredo, whereas they fell upon him from the North, and doubling around his first advanced corps, nearly destroyed it. The Duke Albrecht had had time to collect his army in the neighborhood of Verona, and when Victor Emmanuel thought he was going to meet a third or half of the Austrian force in the Quadrilateral he met probably three-fourths.

The Italian plan also of attempting to throw an army "in single file," so to speak, between two such powerful and near-lying fortifications as Peschiera and Verona, may have surprised the Austrians by its novelty, but it does not seem, to an unprofessional at any rate, to have been very brilliant military science.

But they must recommence the campaign again. They have lost ground materially and morally by this first repulse, but they are pledged to a deadly and exhausting war, if necessary, and they must come to the system of "pegging away," till they get to their Richmond. France is preparing to go to their relief, if Austria attempts to cross the Po or the Mincio, but she will hardly lend a helping hand so long as it is a contest solely for Venitia. The greatest activity now reigns, however, in the army and navy.

The present financial condition of the United States is, for Europeans, the crowning wonder in the long list of wonders we have been able to give them in the course of our eighty years' life. During the whole war the English Press continually proved by incontrovertible figures that a hopeless bankruptcy awaited us, and the French Press, knowing how much better the English Press were informed on our affairs than they were or could be, naturally accepted their conclusions. As late as two months ago the English Press, and in a less degree the French Press, were cautioning the commercial world against overdealing with the United States, as an awful crash was certainly at hand. But the crash is in England, and the United States are sending money to stop its extension.

The fact has produced a tremendous effect all over Europe. A nation with such resources, and only a young outsider at that, is a phenomenon for which the financial world were in no way prepared. It is curious to see the manœuvres of the moneyed men in admitting the fact. Of course the admission is implied in an increased demand for American stocks. These demands are made always timidly, accompanied by many *naive* and lamb-like questions about the wonderful stocks, of which, in fact, they know nothing, and always terminating with a sort of evasive demand for a few. Their minds are only half made up, and they want to be assured that their money will not be thrown away. This timidity and humility about American bonds comes from the double fact that the condition of the country has been awfully lied about, and from a guilty conscience in having more or less believed these lies. Frenchmen are taking money out of their own and other European funds to put into ours, a thing almost unheard of till now. The fact that we are sending weekly from America to Europe several millions of specie, and that our Treasury at Washington contains fifty or more millions of the same metal, is indeed enough to set the most prejudiced to thinking. Moreover, the dark period into which Europe is now entering, and which may terminate with strange events in France as well as elsewhere, is naturally making people turn their eyes elsewhere for a safe investment for their money. But who should ever have thought of their going to the unstable Republic of the West!

People have not failed to remark in this section the apparent retribution which is being visited upon the moral sense of England for her conduct toward the United States during the rebellion. After the great defeat in her judgment, which, after all, cost her the most, for every man almost in England was so sure of the success of the rebellion that he treated as an idiot any one holding a contrary opinion, came the losses by the cotton loan, by money contributed, and by goods and material of war unpaid for. Then came their great defeat on the financial question; after predicting our downfall in the most positive terms for a long while, it is they who have fallen first, and we who, out of our abundance, come to their relief! Again, during the rebellion they aided the rebels by the application of a shifting, hypocritical, miserably ineffective law to international affairs, while we, in the matter of the Fenians, have strictly executed a just and rigorous international law.

If an Englishman could be made to blush for anything; if he were not a man who takes every thing that is given him as his natural right while rendering nothing in return, he would see in all these events a retributive justice which would humiliate him before the world. But with such a national temperament John Bull cannot see himself as others see him, and all our justice, and kindness, and forbearance are thrown away. Nothing short of a war ever brings him into a healthy current of action, and a renewal of the demand for the payment of the *Alabama* claims could not be made at a more opportune moment than the present. Under any circumstances, the conduct of England toward the United States and the manner in which the latter have returned good for evil, has not escaped criticism on the continent, and the old familiar stigma of "Perfidious Albion" has been pronounced more than once in this connection.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The English Crisis—The Italian Army Defeated and Driven Back Across the Mincio—Prussian Successes—Revolt in Madrid—An American Monitor at Spithead—Popular Feeling in Germany—Visit of Mr. Hepworth Dixon to America.

London, Tuesday, June 26.

The war on the Continent so absorbs all other interests that I have scarcely patience to allude to the petty affairs of English politics. We shall know this evening, and you will know before this letter reaches you, which of the three things to be done in this paltry crisis the Queen will be advised to do; for it rests with the Cabinet whether it will go out and give place to a more or less conservative Ministry, or stay in and dissolve Parliament, or stay in and postpone the Reform Bill. To dissolve at this moment is to risk a more conservative House than the actual one—to renounce the Palmerstonian prestige under which its so-called Liberal majority was elected. That majority of seventy votes the Government has lost, and been beaten by eleven. It is very likely that to go further in the same direction would be to fare worse. The House is down on Bright and Gladstone. It likes not the radicalism and appeals to mob-violence of the one, nor the high-tone and domineering temper of the other. At the same time, the Liberal majority does not like to give its adhesion to a Tory Government. I predict a compromise—either that the Ministry will remain in power, promising to bring in a moderate and well-considered Reform Bill next year, or that we shall have a coalition Government, headed by the very moderate Lord Stanley. The very violence of the advocates for a dissolution makes it to my mind improbable; and I see no reason to believe that an appeal to the country, at this moment, would strengthen the Liberal Party, since the conservatives and moderates would do their utmost, while the boroughs threatened with disfranchisement would naturally do their best to hold their present position.

And then, the war is beyond all local interests. Both parties, all parties are interested in every movement. The King of Italy, with an army of 90,000 men, crossed the Mincio on Saturday. On Sunday, the 24th June, the anniversary of Solferino, he joined battle with the Austrians. His left wing was doubled up upon his centre, which could not disengage itself. The fight lasted all day. The left wing was beaten, and its commander and several Generals, including Prince Amadeus, were wounded. The right wing is said also to have been repulsed. The Austrians, who fought with extraordinary spirit, though the day was in

tensely hot, took several pieces of artillery and 2,000 prisoners. These are the details which have come to hand, with the far more important one, that the Italians had recrossed the Mincio. On the same day Gen. CIALDINI was to have crossed the Po, but of his success we have no intelligence. GARIBALDI has advanced into the gorges of the Tyrol, and it is given out that instead of attempting to penetrate Venetia, he will advance on Munich, to make a diversion in favor of the Prussians in Saxony. Of course we expect extraordinary things of GARIBALDI, but this is rather too strong. His work lays, one would say, where there were nationalities to be aroused, around the Adriatic or in Hungary—certainly not in Bavaria.

On the North, there has been no check to the rapid successes of Prussia. She occupies the entire north of Germany. The Saxon army has escaped her, and formed a junction with the Austrians in Bohemia. The army of Hanover, it was reported yesterday, had also escaped. To-day it is said to be surrounded and about to capitulate. But all this has been done without opposition. There have been two or three accidental skirmishes, and not a hundred lives lost altogether. The Prussians are now advancing into Bohemia; the Austrians occupy a portion of Silesia. Each army has crossed its boundaries; but the plans and the movements of BENEDEK are still a mystery, and if he is the General we have been taught to believe him, our next news may be that he has concentrated his forces, broken through some point of the extended Prussian line, and is marching on Berlin, leaving the Federal army of 100,000 concentrated at Frankfort to take care of Saxony.

Of course, the air is full of rumors, two out of three worthless. The commanders do not reveal their strategy even to newspaper correspondents who are not in special favor with any of the chief commanders. Thus we have stories of opposition to Austria in Hungary; but a large part of Hungary is hungry, to-day. There is a famine in the land, and this is more favorable to the Government than to a revolution. France and Russia will interfere actively only when there is likely to be a disturbance of the balance of power.

There has been another and a pretty serious military revolt in Madrid. A regiment of artillery murdered its officers, barricades were thrown up in the streets, there was a brisk fusilade. Some hundreds were taken prisoners, and have been, or will be shot, and order reigns at Madrid. I record the fact, but Spanish politics are out of my beat. I see no indication of any wide and popular movement. In seems a matter of personal ambition. Gen. PRIM wishes to dethrone the Queen of Spain and unite the Peninsula under the King of Portugal. Who there may be back of Gen. PRIM, I have no means of knowing. According to the doctrine of nationalities, Spain ought to absorb Portugal, or Portugal eat up Spain; the Portuguese being Spaniards who hate other Spaniards. Geographically, there is no sense in having the finest rivers of Spain run through a rival and sometimes hostile kingdom, before they can get to the ocean, which is the case with the Guadiana, the Tagus and the Douro. Portugal is geographically more a part of Spain than Venetia is of Italy, to say nothing of Sicily and Sardinia.

But the rule about rivers does not hold in Europe. The Danube, for example, flows through two kingdoms and two empires. It begins as a Protestant rivulet, becomes a Roman Catholic, and finally turns Turk.

Whatever may happen to Spain, its honor appears to have been satisfied by the result of the late campaign in the Pacific. Part of its fleet has been sent to refresh itself at the Philipines, the rest is coming round to Rio Janeiro. It had been long at sea, and the crews were getting the scurvy. The war is not ended, but the belligerent republics are to have time to think it over and to conclude a peace.

The American monitor *Miantonomah*, whose appearance at Cork created such a sensation last week, has come round to Spithead, in the Channel, where she has been saluted and inspected by the English naval officers, whose ideas on naval architecture are getting bouleversed, much as their vessels would be if they were obliged to stand a few shots from the guns of this wonder of the West, The Admiralty tried an experiment with one of its heaviest guns on its best turret-ship the other day. I should advise them to try the much more important experiment of inviting the Yankee monitor to fire just one shot at the best iron-clad in the British Navy. It might save them a great deal of money. The result would be mortifying but salutary. John Bull would become more than ever devoted to the doctrine of non-intervention, and, if possible, more grateful than at present to President JOHNSON for having saved Canada from the Fenians. He may even pay the *Alabama* claims without waiting to be asked—who knows? I have nothing to say against the American Diplomatic Representatives in Europe, but I presume that both their Excellencies—ADAMS and BIGELOW—would cheerfully knock under to a crack monitor.

The accounts of popular feeling in Prussia are so contradictory that Conservatives and Progressives can take their choice, and both be suited. The Conservatives assert that there is wide-spread distress and dissatisfaction—that the landwehr is so near a revolt that the Government has been obliged to use the severest measures, even to shooting numbers, and that the war and the Government are alike unpopular. On the other hand we are told that the national union party is coöperating cheerfully with the Government; that the peoples of the States that have been annexed are only too glad to get rid of their princes and find the Union for which they have so long sighed; Northern Germany united under the banner of Prussia will move forward with enthusiasm to conquer the remaining States, so that there shall be no more Austria, no more Bavaria, but only one Germany from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the Rhine to the Niemen, or wherever united Germany may fix its eastern boundary. I give you both statements, and every reader can take his choice according to his prepossessions and wishes. Far be it from me to dictate any man's opinions, especially as they cannot influence the result. The most enthusiastic feelings on the subject will not stop one ball or keep one shell from bursting. Italy and Austria, Prussia and Federal Germany are all praying, and cursing, and marching, and fighting as hard as possible, and the prayers and wishes of Europe are divided also. We have only to wait and see the result.

Certainly opinion was never more divided, never more unsettled. You cannot get an opinion on the London Stock Exchange or the Paris Bourse. The speculators are all at sea. The financial barometer does not act. The Federal Germans mean to put down what they call the secession of Prussia. Austria means to free the Elbe Duchies, diminish the power of Prussia, and defend Venetia. Prussia means to rule a united Germany and destroy Austria; and Italy asserts that this is necessary to her existence. Here are four Powers struggling for life; and there are people who think a few weeks, or at the longest, a few months, will see the war ended. How? By the destruction of Austria? It is not probable. Austria has been through many great wars. She has been often beaten, but not destroyed. Austria was never so strong, in all the elements of strength, as at this moment. The opposing forces are not very unevenly matched. No man can say with whom will be the victory. With armies and positions so matched, it is a question of generalship. In the south, Austria has the advantage of acting on the defensive; on the north, she may invade or be invaded; but there will be many a bloody field, and many thousands slain, before the war can be ended according to the wishes of any of the Powers engaged in it. It seems an accursed business, but it is God's way and man's way of settling questions that can be settled in no other, and the Quakers and the Peace Society must just stand aside and let them be settled.

The cholera exists at Brussels, at Amiens and Nantes in France, and is extending in Prussia, where it is reported to have broken out in the army. There have been a few cases of the black death, or spotted typhus, in Ireland. We are just entering upon the great Summer heats, and it is almost certain that all the armies in the field must suffer from disease, as well as from battle.

The Chinese Ambassadors visit Hamburg, Berlin, Amsterdam, &c., before going to America. Perhaps it is within the scope of their mission to see how wars are carried on in Europe, and this will be a good opportunity. Japan is buying Blakely guns of large calibre, so as to be ready for the next English fleet that tries to batter down and burn a Japanese city. It is a curious fact that better ships and guns are made in England for England's possible enemies than any she has got for her own use.

There has been a striking experiment made on the non-combustibility of gunpowder, mixed with a large proportion of powdered glass. Some fifty barrels of prepared powder were placed in a tower, which was set on fire. They spluttered away like so much Rhode Island coal. As the English are fully determined to burn no powder, and as they have no guns that do not burst, and no ships that an American Monitor could not sink as soon as she got them at fair range, this way of storing gunpowder will just suit their case, and Mr. GALE may just go on and make the whole stock as free from danger at home as it is harmless abroad.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, author of a Life of Howard, the Philanthropist, of a work on English Prisons, a Life of Lord Bacon, and one of the best recent books of Eastern Travel, is going to America, to make an extended tour, including a visit to Utah. Mr. DIXON has been for some years, and, I believe, still is, editor of the *Athenæum*, long the leading critical journal in England, and an interesting book of American travel is expected from his visit. Naturally, the English are interested in Mormonism, as four-fifths of the Mormons are emigrants from England and Wales, where there are more Mormons than in Utah. I meet Americans abroad who hold that the Mormons ought to be swept off the face of the earth, and who are impatient to have the Government root out that other twin relic of barbarism. But the English are more tolerant. Considering that a large majority of British subjects are either pagan or Mohammedan polygamists, to say nothing of the Christian ones here, who practice if they do not preach it, they find it necessary to be tolerant. The English export Hindoo idols from Birmingham—they support pagan temples and Mohammedan mosques in India. A British official may have as many wives as BRIGHAM YOUNG, and consequently, the English have learned to be, perhaps, more than tolerant to this ancient, wide-spread, venerable and patriarchal system. Mr. DIXON, therefore, will examine Mormonism, like other American institutions, in the spirit of a philosopher and a philanthropist, and his report may increase the favor with which Mormonism has been received in this country. At present, an Englishman is obliged to separate his establishment. He has a respectable house in Bloomsbury or May-fair, let us say, and a still more elegant establishment in St. John's Woods, or other fragrant and romantic suburbs. This involves a variety of double expenses and uneconomical arrangements. A man leaves home for his club in Pall Mall, and fifteen minutes after he is dashing round Regent's Park in a hansom. One cook provides his dinner; another, at a higher salary, gets his supper. Mr. DIXON will tell us how they manage all this at the Salt Lake City. Capt. BURTON came home half a convert to Mormonism; Mr. DIXON may return a Mormon entire. If the officers of the U. S. Army stationed in Utah are all converts, as has been asserted, our English traveler is no more likely to escape the penetration of their faith, unless he should be less open to conviction.

The Princess DAGMAR of Denmark has just been affianced to the heir of the Imperial Throne of Russia. A Russian iron-clad fleet has left Cronstadt for a cruise in the Baltic. I am not quite sure that those two facts belong so close together, but it is possible that they are related to each other.

I stated in my last that Prince NAPOLEON was to join his father-in-law, as his aid-de-camp, at the head of an Italian army. Such was the report, but the Prince appears to have thought better of it, for he is living quietly at his country house in France. I cannot ascertain whether the services of the Duc DE CHARTRES, offered to the Italians, have been accepted or rejected—and perhaps it is of no consequence.

MONADNOCK.

A Cool Resort in Hot Weather.

There is one cool spot to which New-Yorkers can resort, and that is Coney Island. It has few attractions, but those few are supreme. It lies low, is flat and unpicturesque, is dreadfully sandy, and next to Jersey, breeds the most ferocious musquitoes that ever tormented human beings. But the bathing is splendid. No words can do justice to the facilities afforded by its long, wide, winding, smooth, gently shelving beach, on which the surf is just high enough to be exhilarating, with only occasionally a spice of danger from undertow. In general the beach, throughout its whole extent, is remarkably free from dangerous places. The tide occasionally washes out a treacherous gully in the sand, but these are so unfrequent as to make the Coney Island beach exceptionally famous for safety; while the numerous bathing establishments and Summer hotels scattered at intervals along its whole extent, make it one of the most convenient as well as pleasant resorts in the vicinity of the City. Nor are its attractions unappreciated by our citizens. All day Saturday and Sunday, while thousands of people sweltered in our streets, the Coney Island cars from Brooklyn and the little steamer *Naushon*, from this City, were carrying hundreds to the island, where they enjoyed the luxury of a bath in the surf, a stroll along the cool, smooth, firm and yet yielding beach—so grateful to feet that have just escaped the hard, hot City pavements—and a lunch or dinner, eaten with that glorious appetite which nothing but sea-air and sea-bathing can inspire. Especially on Sunday the rush from the City was immense, and during the afternoon there were more people on the island than were ever known to be there at one time before. All day long they poured in by land and by water, and bathers by hundreds were disporting themselves in the surf like so many porpoises—mermaids and mermen would be a more poetical, perhaps, but less truthful comparison. However, they were as happy (to use another unhackneyed comparison) as the clams they afterward disposed of at the "Pavilion," or the "Tivoli," or any one of the dozen or more hotels that are scattered along the beach.

Coney Island has only begun to be appreciated. If it were a hundred miles off, and could be reached only by a dusty and tiresome ride in the cars, it would have long ago been a famous resort of the fashionable world. But as it is close at hand, and can be reached by a pleasant sail in an excursion boat, or by an hour's ride in the horse-cars through the pleasant scenery of Long Island, and moreover as you don't have to pack a dozen trunks to go there, why the result of all these advantages is that *very* fashionable people go anywhere and everywhere else to get sea air and bathing. But sensible people remain in the City, and two or three times a week make this pleasant little excursion, which takes little time, little money, and involves no appreciable amount of fatigue. The popularity of the Island this year is greater than ever before, and the proprietors of the various hotels have difficulty in supplying the demands of their customers. The bathing, to be sure, never gives out, but sometimes the *clams* do, especially at this season when the consumption averagas at a single hotel ten thousand a day. Those who are fond of chowder, or roast, or fried, should therefore go early and go often to the island, where they know how to serve up these delicacies in the most appetizing styles. It don't matter much which way you go—whether by Ex-Mayor GUNTHER's dummy-cars or by Capt. WILSON's steamer *Naushon*—the same delicious bathing lies at the end of either route. Go, bathe and be cool.

POLITICAL.

National Union Club at Sing Sing.

A meeting was held in the village of Sing Sing on Saturday evening, July 7, 1866, at which F. C. BURRHUS was chosen Chairman, and WM. M. SKINNER, Secretary.

ABRAM HYATT, Esq., stated briefly that the meeting had been called for three distinct purposes, as follows: 1. To take into consideration the immediate organization of a National Union Club. 2. To approve the call for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next; and 3. To take necessary proceedings preliminary to a call for a Convention, to be held at Sing Sing, for the purpose of appointing two delegates from the Tenth Congressional District, New-York, to attend the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. After which, upon motion of Mr. HYATT, the call for the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, as aforesaid, was approved, and it was recommended that a Convention of the Tenth Congressional District be held at Talcott's Hall, in the village of Sing Sing, on the 7th day of August next, at 12 M., for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates to represent this Congressional District in said National Convention.

A Committee, consisting of Col. R. H. WILBUR, ABRAM HYATT, JAMES MCCORD and JAMES SCOTT, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the President of the United States in establishing Civil Governments in the States lately in rebellion and the conditions imposed, holding that his action in that regard was wise, expedient and constitutional.

Resolved, That in our opinion loyal men who have been duly elected by the States lately in rebellion to represent them in Congress should at once be admitted to their seats in that body.

Resolved, That the right of each State to determine the qualifications of its own voters is a constitutional prerogative of the States, with which neither Congress nor the President can properly interfere.

Resolved, That it is no part of the doctrines of the Union Party to force the people of the South to elevate the negro to social equality with the white man, and that in our opinion, the people of each State have the sole power to regulate and control political rights, within their respective States; but that there are certain natural civil rights to which all persons are entitled, and that it is the duty of the General Government to see that these rights are protected and enforced.

Resolved, That we heartily approve any action of the loyal men of our country, which has for its object the restoration of harmony and good feeling throughout the land, so far as it may be practicable without sacrificing any principle for which patriotic citizens sustained the Government during the recent civil war.

A Corresponding Committee, was, on motion, appointed, as follows:

J. H. PLATT, WM. M. SKINNER,
THOMAS LEARY, DANIEL E. PROVOST.

On motion, adjourned until Tuesday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.

F. C. BURRHUS, Chairman.
WM. M. SKINNER, Secretary.

THE WEST INDIES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Reported Insurrection at Puerto Principe.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA DECLARED.

The Insurgents Seven Thousand Strong.

Spanish Soldiers Deserting to the Insurgents.

Reported Landing of Two Thousand Chilian Troops.

The Revolt Said to Have Ramifications Through the Whole Island.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

The *Sun* publishes the following account of a rumored revolt in Cuba, which they received specially from Capt. ROLLINS, of the steamer *Cuba*, which arrived yesterday from Havana on the 4th inst.

A few hours previous to the sailing of the *Cuba*, a citizen of Havana received a letter from Puerto Principe, giving an account of a serious revolt at that place. The Cuban officials had not made public any account of the affair, but the statements of the writer of the letter are said to have created intense excitement at Havana.

The substance of the letter is to the following effect: About the 29th ult. information was sent to the civil and military authorities of Puerto Principe to the Captain-General in Havana that in that place, as well as in the neighborhood, a spirit of revolt was observed for some time past, and treasonable language used openly in public places. The authorities at Havana, however, paid no heed to the warning until news came that a portion of the population had broken out in open revolt and declared for the "independence of Cuba" and a "separation from the Spanish Government." On the 1st inst. a military force consisting of five companies stationed at Puerto Principe was sent against the insurgents to bring them to order.

A fight ensued, in which the Colonel was killed and two other officers mortally wounded, while three companies of the Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced and numbering seven thousand men, proceeded to the mountain region.

The moment this news was known in Havana, thre steamers were dispatched with troops to the place of revolt; but before they were fairly on their way, (which was on the 3d) the stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers with two thousand troops on board made their appearance near Nuevitas, bearing the Chilian flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity.

All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole island.

Among those who left Puerto Principe, there were about one thousand negroes, who, it is asserted, were armed by their owners to join the insurgents.

The whole affair was looked upon as a general revolution of the natives to free themselves from the Spanish rule.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of the Alleged Revolt.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

Since writing my last on the 30th ultimo, this city has been favored with copious showers every day, which rendered the temperature somewhat cooler.

The report of the suspension of the Governor of this city, Mr. C. DEL MAZO, by order of Gen. LERSUNDI, is gaining ground since its first circulation yesterday. The cause is not even surmised. It was said that there has never been any great amount of cordiality between them from the start.

Since last night the community has been startled by conflicting intelligence from the interior of the Island, about a revolt at Puerto Principe, Sancti Spiritu and Villa Clara, said to have been started by a captain and some other officials of the Spanish army stationed at those cities, with their commands, and seconded by some battalions of militia, and civilians of all colors and station. Their cry was "*Viva la Independencia.*" Sages affirm that the authorities were informed of it last night at 2 o'clock by a telegram from the Governors of the revolted cities. Some movements of troops have taken place this morning, and, taking it altogether, it is certain that something is going on, as the official organ contains a general order from headquarters, cashiering the captain, who is said to be the leader of the movement.

Business has been very dull during these two days past. There is more firmness developed by holders of Sugar since the receipt of the *Columbia's* advices, and up to this evening there is not any transaction to record, the market closing quiet, and a falling off in prices is anticipated.

In exchange there has been more activity. I hear of the disposal of £11,000 on London, at 18¼ ℔ cent. premium; $6,000 on New-York, 60 days, payable in gold, at 4½ ℔ cent. premium; $10,000 on New-York, short sight, 12 ℔ cent. premium; $6,000 on Newport, payable in New-York in gold, 45 days, at 5¾ ℔ cent. premium. Nothing doing in currency; rates nominal. 25,000 francs on Paris, 60 days, 6½ ℔ cent. premium.

Wharf sales have been brisk. Provisions—Butter, 41 kegs sold on private terms; 10 cwt. Bacon at $16 25 ℔ cwt. Chewing Tobacco, 40 cwt. at $30 ℔ cwt. Lard, 32 tcs. at $22 ℔ cwt.; 118 kegs and 38 cwt. tins, at $24 ℔ cwt. Beans, 100 bbls. at 9rs. Corn, 900 bags at 5rs.; Cheese, (E. U.,) 50 cwt. at $15 ℔ cwt. Wrapping Paper, 28 pkgs. at 7½rs, per ream. Hams, 20 bbls. at $21 ℔ cwt. Bran, 100 bags at 23rs. ℔ cwt.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Fall of Baez—He is Allowed to Leave the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Friday June 22, 1866.

In my letter of the 6th inst. I informed you of the deposition of President BAEZ and complete success of the revolution, and gave you a *post-mortem* examination of his political remains. As I predicted, he has been allowed to quit the country, an unmerited condescension on the part of the Provisional Government.

Order and tranquillity reigns throughout the country. All the chiefs of the Provisional Government (the Triumvirate) are now at Santiago, and the result of their deliberations upon the organization of a permanent government will soon be made known. The intelligent men of the country still favor the calling together of the National Convention of 1865, who framed the Constitution now in force, and who were constrained by the military power to vote for Mr. BAEZ, although but five of them were in his favor; that they may elect a President for the unexpired term, which seems to be the only way it can be done in strict conformity to the provisions of the Constitution. I have still an abiding faith in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the leading men of the country who effected this revolution, and that they will succeed in establishing a good and permanent government, and in maintaining order. And I believe they are unanimous in favor of an alliance with our Government, and will advocate and encourage the most intimate relations between the citizens of both countries, and which cannot but result in their mutual advantage.

MEXICO.

The Military Position in the Department of Tepic—The Campaign in Sinaloa and Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 8.

A letter from the Imperial Governor of the Department of Tepic, Mexico, states that the Liberal General, CORONA, has withdrawn to Culican, leaving small detachments near Mazatlan to annoy the French. He had made no offensive movement since the 5th of May.

The Imperialists had received orders to commence an active campaign in Sinaloa and Sonora.

Some Juarists had appeared at several points in Jalisco, but were easily repulsed.

MATAMORAS, Wednesday, July 4.

Trade is dull. The people are frightened and are expecting forced loans.

CORTINAS has arrived and contests the Governorship with CARAVAJAL. The soldiers are full of plunder and are acting badly. One hundred and twenty were wounded at Camargo.

The Imperialists are concentrating at Monterey to move down and occupy the Rio Grande Valley. The Liberals are discordant.

THE PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.

Interesting Facts—Opening the Bank Vaults.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 9.

The Merchants' Bank vault has been opened and the contents found entirely uninjured. This was the last vault opened, and all have been found safe.

There is hardly a blackened ruin in the burnt district, nearly everything being turned white by the intense heat.

The tents among the ruins look quite picturesque and are a study for an artist.

The church bells were all melted by the heat.

Self-registering thermometers in LOWELL & SENTER's vaults showed only 110 degrees at the highest point in the lower vault, and 130 in the upper vault. This vault was built fifty years ago.

Live bugs crawled out of the Merchants' National Bank vault, when opened. This vault was exposed to the heat for a long period, there having been many tons of coal on fire in the cellar, and the fire is still burning.

This vault was built some twenty-five years ago.

The contents of the First National Bank vault came out in beautiful order.

Safes of nearly all descriptions proved worthless in most cases, when unprotected, and the few which did not fail were probably saved by circumstances. It is judged from this that vaults built in the ground, only are entirely reliable.

The Masonic Lodges are to meet in Convention on Wednesday afternoon, to provide for the needy and to arrange for a new Masonic Hall.

They saved nothing but the jewels, records and charters.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 9.

The Executive Committee distributed all the clothing on hand this morning, and still found thousands of applicants suffering badly. It is desirable that any clothing which has been donated should be forwarded at once, addressed to WOODBURY L. DANA, Ward Room No. 5.

ZEBIRA CHICKERING, a truckman, and his mother, were burned to death in their house on Larch-street. The bodies were discovered to-day.

An important meeting of the City Government was held to-night. Orders were passed constituting Committees to establish grades, widen, locate or discontinue streets in the burnt districts. A general revision of the lines of streets will probably be made; also an order for a Committee on a Public Park and a Market on the burnt district; also a Committee in regard to rebuilding the City Government building. An order was introduced requesting the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and at the same time to give additional power to the City of Portland, so that compensation can be claimed, as well as allowed, in cases of altering streets. This was referred to the City Solicitor.

A MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9.

A meeting is called for to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Mayor of Washington, of citizens of Maine now sojourning here and others, for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the Portland sufferers by the late fire.

Aid for the Portland Sufferers.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

Nearly $42,000 was subscribed within three hours to-day in State-street for Portland. It is expected the cash subscriptions in Boston will reach $100,000 by to-morrow.

Help for Portland.

ALBANY, Monday, July 9.

At a meeting of highly respectable citizens, held in the City Hall to-night, Committees were appointed to wait on the business men and ask for aid for the Portland sufferers. The prospects are that a large sum will be raised. The Mayor acts as Treasurer.

FIRE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

A Well Struck by Lightning—Extensive Destruction of Wells and Oil.

LOUISVILLE, Penn., Sunday July 8.

There was a great fire on Bennehoff Run last night. During a thunder-storm the lightning struck the gas-pipe in the Western Union Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the Run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations the oil regions has ever experienced.

We learn that between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burnt up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells.

The Sheridan had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed.

As far as we can learn some 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, and some estimate the number at a much larger figure than this.

The oil was a foot deep as it ran down the run to Oil Creek.

There were also between twenty and thirty derricks destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion.

The loss cannot be estimated at present, but it is very heavy.

Gen. Sherman at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

Gen. SHERMAN, who was expected here last evening, arrived this morning at 11 o'clock. He was met at the hotel by Major-Gen. MEADE, and spent the morning driving through the suburbs of the city with that distinguished officer, Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Commodore TURNER, who is in charge of the iron-clads at this station, and Mr. J. L. HARRISON, Jr.

The party were entertained with luncheon at the residence of the Mayor. In the afternoon, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, the iron-clad fleet at League Island was visited by Gen. SHERMAN. From that point the party took a steam-tug to the Navy-yard, where Gen. SHERMAN was greeted by Commodore SELFRIDGE with a salute and the customary ceremony due his rank.

The crowd at the gates of the Yard, when it became known that the General would pass, was immense In the evening Gen. SHERMAN dined at the Union League House, and at a later hour was serenaded by that body.

The General will leave for New-York early to-morrow morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

An immense crowd assembled in front of the Union League House in spite of the rain, and on the appearance of Gen. SHERMAN on the balcony he was received with boisterous cheers. Col. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, formerly of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, introduced him with an eloquent eulogy, which aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Gen. SHERMAN said he was glad to see so many Philadelphians assembled, though he was sorry that so many should be exposed to the inclemency of the weather; though he must say he found it much pleasanter than it was in New-York yesterday, where it was as hot as blazes. He would only express thanks for the honor accorded him, and make them as brief as possible so as to spare their new hats from being exposed to rain.

His visit to Philadelphia was a short and casual one, as he was now interested in building the road to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, and would shortly start for the Rocky Mountains. He eulogized the Philadelphians for their care of soldiers on their way to and from the war, and for their homes for their orphan children. He was loudly cheered.

Gen. MEADE, DANIEL DOUGHERTY and others spoke briefly, and cheering the crowd dispersed.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

The Convention proclamation is universally ridiculed as the work of demagogues. Judge HOWELL was not President, but came forward for the occasion. The real President refused to call a convention.

Texas cotton news is unfavorable. The crop is estimated to be about one-fourth. The worms are threatening.

Cotton unchanged; sales 600 bales low middling at 32c.@33c.; to-day's receipts, 405 bales. Sterling Exchange, 65. Freights dull. New-York Exchange, ⅜ premium.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 7.

Interesting ceremonies attending the dedication of a new Lodge hall of the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 137, took place at Hampton last evening.

The bark *Aquilla*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New-York, which has been here for the past few days, has been placed under bonds by the Collector of Norfolk upon information received from the Inspector of Customs at this place, on the charge of an attempt to smuggle numerous bags of coffee and several cases of liquors not on the vessel's manifest, which were discovered secreted during an examination, The Collector of New-York has been apprised of the discovery.

A young lady named MARY SUMMERS, a resident of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was burned to death yesterday afternoon in Norfolk.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 9.

The stock market for the past week has been generally stronger. The yield of mines was never better, and there is a growing firmness in the market. A vein of 160 feet has lately been discovered in the Hale and Norcross Mine. Their receipts for the past month were $100,000. The developments in the Savage Mine are better; the June product was $130,000. The Crown Point Mine improves; the June receipts were $105,000. The receipts of Gould & Curry for the same month were $146,000. For the month of June the Imperial Mine reports $61,000, and Yellow Jacket $260,000. The accounts from the Overman Mine are good.

Shanghai dates to May 5 report Rice and Sugar lower, and trade generally dull.

Manilla advices report sales of Coffee at $15 26 per pecul for Superior; Sugar, 5½c.

Mining Stocks weak; Yellow Jacket, $635; Chollar, $195; Ophir, $235; Legal-tenders, 70.

The Memory of Gen. Scott.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 8.

Flags were displayed yesterday at half-mast in memory of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and half hourly guns fired from all the forts in the harbor.

Riot at Charleston, &c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, July 9.

There was a riot in the market at Charleston last Monday night. Some negro soldiers were blocking up the passage, and were requested to desist by the Police. The party then left, but shortly after returned reinforced and fired into the Police, dangerously wounding one or two colored bystanders. Forty policemen charged and routed the mob.

In reply to the charge that Gen. TILLSON is interested in cotton-planting, he says: "I certify upon honor that I am not interested directly or indirectly in planting in this or any other State."

Marine Disasters.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 9.

The steamer *Virgo*, coming up the river this morning, struck a sunken gunboat in the channel, knocking a hole in her bottom. The cargo is being lightered out in a damaged condition. The extent of the damage is not yet ascertained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 9.

Capt. PHILIP CORSON, of the schooner *Brandywine*, from Philadelphia for Fall River, was knocked from his vessel on Sunday afternoon, at the entrance of Mount Hope Bay, and drowned.

EASTPORT, Me., Monday, July 9.

The brig *L. L. Wadsworth*, which went ashore last Friday morning, has been condemned and sold for the benefit of the Underwriters. She was towed to this port yesterday by the revenue cutter *Ashuelot*.

Horse Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

The race at Suffolk Park to-day between *Dexter* and *Patchen, Jr.*, in harness, was won by *Dexter* in three straight heats. Time, 2:26½, 2:25, 2:23½. The latter is the best time made by *Dexter*. There were about 1,600 people present. The betting was comparatively light, and the race was easily won. The proceedings were very orderly.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

Heavy showers of rain have fallen to-day, and the atmosphere is cool and pleasant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9.

A rain storm this evening of several hours' duration, has cooled the atmosphere within doors from 10 to 15 degrees.

Movements of Gens. Fullerton and Steedman.

GALVESTON, Monday, July 9.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON are taking testimony. Gen. STEEDMAN publicly remarked that the Bureau in Texas has been and is well conducted, and requires no further investigation.

No Signs of the Steamer St. David.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 9.

There are no signs of the steamer *St. David*. Weather fine and clear.

Arrival of the Steamship Aleppo.

The Cunard steamship *Aleppo*, Capt. MCMICKEN, which left Liverpool about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th of June, arrived here last evening. Her advices are fully covered by those received Sunday evening by the *Saxonia*.

The following are the latest commercial quotations by telegraph to Queenstown:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 27—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day 18,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. Tho market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm and quiet.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firmer, with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 27—Evening.

Consols closed at 86⅜@87 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—United States Five-twenties, 64½@64¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 74@74½; Erie Railroad, 38@38½.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the jelly and preserve manufactory of J. B. SEDGWICK, No. 491 Greenwich. Before its progress could be arrested, the two upper stories were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive. CORN quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at 74c.; tendency downward. OATS—Racine, 48c.; Chicago held at 45c.@46c.; Milwaukee 49c.@50c. BARLEY nominal. RYE held at 88c.@90c. for No. 1 Chicago; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1. WHISKY nominal. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD 21½c. @22c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 19c., Corn 16c. to New-York; Corn 14c. to Albany. EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK—200 bbls Flour, 76,624 bushels Wheat, 1,084,565 bushels Corn, 266,070 bushels Oats, 21,312 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $2 30; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $2 10; No. 2 do., $1 50. CORN quiet; sales 8,800 bushels No. 1 Illinois, 80c. Other grades nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. LAKE IMPORTS—143 bbls. Flour, 54,500 bushels Wheat, 13,300 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,700 bushels Rye. EXPORTS—400 bbls. Flour, 14,800 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet at $1 90@$1 91 for No. 1. CORN active at 59¾c.@60c. for No. 1, and 58½c.@59c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 32¼c.@32½c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS very dull. HIGHWINES steady. FREIGHTS dull at 12c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 422,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT firm at $1 96½. CORN buoyant and advanced ½c. OATS firm at 36½c. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—230,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unsettled. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK in good demand; sales 900 bbls, at $32 50@$32 75; 300 bbls. at $33. Sales of 400,000 lbs. bulk Shoulders at 15c.; sales of 125,000 lbs. Sides at 17¼c.@17¾c. LARD nominal. Gold 150.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; transactions limited; A Amber 5c. lower; sales at $2 40; new Amber 4c. lower; sales at $2 20. CORN ¾c. lower; sales at 68½c. for No. 1 mixed, 72c. for Yellow, 87c. for No. 1 White, and 82c. for No. 2 do. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

Which Stitch is the Best?

The two leading sewing-machine stitches are the "Twisted-Loop," or "Willcox & Gibbs," Stitch, made with *one* thread, and the "Lock-Stitch," made with *two* threads. At the "Great Island Park Trial," where the contest was between machines representing these two Stitches—each of them claiming superior merit on account of its peculiar Stitch—their respective claims were submitted to the ordeal of *thorough practical tests*—each machine being required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. "The results of these tests were all decisive, and *in every instance in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs*," and the Judges decided that "*The 'Twisted-Loop Stitch' made by the Willcox & Gibbs Machine is, for general purposes, superior to the 'Lock-Stitch'!*"—See "Report of Grand Trial."—*Advertisement.*

In the Heart of the Andes, filling the enchanting valleys of that Eden region with a flood of fragrance, grows the "Night Blooming Cereus," from whose waxen leaves PHALON & SON'S famous perfume of that name is derived. All the world of *ton* is talking of the new extract.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Nights of Painful Watching with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Take Biokrene and Defy Fever and Ague.—This glorious vegetable tonic fortifies the system against intermittants, cures dyspepsia, puts the nerves in order, clears the brain, sustains the constitution, and restores the lost vigor of any and every organ. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

When Gen. Grant marches on Mexico, his accomplished lady has determined to supplant all perfumes extracted from Mexican flowers by PENNY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS. This is the only insult (?) that our great General's family will offer to the Halls of the Montezumas. For sale by all Druggists.

Health Within the Reach of All.—MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS are the most reliable cathartic that can be used in all cases of indigestion and billious disorders. Depot No. 487 Broadway. 25 cents per box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, the most elegant cards and note paper in the City.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BAMBURGH—CUSHING.—At Medford, Mass., on Tuesday, June 26, CHAS. BAMBURGH, of New-York, to SARAH M., daughter of Capt. Wm. Cushing, of Medford.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Monday, July 9, DELIA M., infant daughter of Obadiah and Mary F. Banks, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

BOGARDUS.—Entered into rest, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, July 4, after months of intense suffering, JAMES W. BOGARDUS, aged 54 years.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

BOYNTON.—On Sunday, July 8, EMILY DELANE, daughter of Anthony and Caroline H. Boynton, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 Belmont-place, Bowden-av., South Bergen, N. J.

BREWSTER.—On Monday, July 9, EMMA LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry M. and Clemmie S. Brewster, aged 1 year and 4 months.

CRANKSHAW.—On Sunday, July 8, EDWIN SCOTT, infant son of J. Scott and Sarah C. Crankshaw, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 207 Lexington-av.

GARL.—On Sunday, July 8, of diarrhœa, FRANCES JANE, only daughter of Frances and Andrew J. Garl, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 9 Madison-st. Greenpoint, L. I.

ELLET.—On Monday, July 9, SARAH ANN ELLET, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Rice's.)

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 7, JAMES L. FRASER, late Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the late Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Morton-street, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NORMAL LODGE NO. 523, F. AND A. M.—The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at its rooms, No. 594 Broadway, Tuesday, July 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JAMES L. FRASER.

The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. WM. F. COSTENBADER, Master.

ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Sunday, July 8, CHARLES H. GILDERSLEEVE, aged 45 years.

His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, July 9, MARY, the wife of A. H. Haight, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to-day, the 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 72 Boyden-st., Newark, N. J.

HOWARD.—On Monday, July 9, JOSEPH STOPFORD, infant son of John W. and Lydia M. Howard, aged 4 months and 24 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, from the residence of his parents, corner of Bushwick and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

JUDSON.—On Sunday, July 8, of cholera infantum, ELIZA ROMEYN, only child of W. B. and Harriet A. Judson, aged 10 months.

JENNINGS.—On Saturday, July 7, FRANCES C., wife of Ebenezer Jennings, Jr., and daughter of Platt Adams.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 16 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

KOUWENHOVEN.—On Sunday morning, July 8, ANN BERGEN, wife of George Kouwenhoven, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Flatlands, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LOZANE.—On Sunday, July 8, Senior Don ABIGAIL LOZANE, of Venezuela, aged 43 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MESIER.—On Sunday evening, July 8, ABRAHAM R. MESIER, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAYNER.—On Sunday, July 8, Mrs. ANNE B. RAYNER, aged 67 years.

Her friend and those of her son, Benjamin S. Rayner, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 142 West 38th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RODGERS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday afternoon, July 9, LILLIAN MAY, only daughter of George W. and Sophie C. Rodgers, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, James Rodgers, No. 271 East 10th-st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., at the residence of her mother, on Thursday, July 5, LORINE A. LEIGH, wife of John H. Russell, of Salisbury, Conn., aged 31 years.

SHAW.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, July 3, J. CLARE SHAW, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral on arrival of the remains.

SHERRED.—On Sunday, July 8, HESTER SHERRED, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 22 Sullivan-st.

VOSS.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, July 7, HENRY ELISHA, only child of George C. and Fannie A. Voss, at the age of 6 months.

Funeral on Tuesday morning.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 7, after a severe and protracted illness, WILLIAM WILSON, of Kelso, Scotland, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 165 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Kelso (Scotland) papers please copy.

YOUNG.—On Monday, July 9, JOHN C. YOUNG, aged 66 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 157 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 43.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, aged about sixty years, stout built, gray hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, good boots, white socks, dark plaid woolen shirt. Body at New-York Hospital.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 44.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 10 Clarkson-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, dressed as follows: Dark dress, white and black striped skirt. From statement made by her, she arrived from Ireland some six weeks ago; had run away from home.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 45.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, light brown hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat. Found on the person the following articles: A card in her pocket, with the name of Malone on it.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 46.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: Blue heavy coat and vest, black heavy pants, full fall, gaiters, white socks, white shirt; died from the effect of the heat.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 47.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Peck-slip, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, dark vest, dark pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, striped shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and paper in his pocket; supposed to be a Mormon that fell off the steamboat *Ela City*.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, AND
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

SEWING MACHINES,
EXCHANGED, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange any time within thirty days for any other machine, without extra charge, if not satisfied.
SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

DISTILLERS
Who are not now engaged because of the high tax on spirits, can hear of immediate and profitable employment by addressing
B. O.,
Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
WILL CURE
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

SATURDAY 3 P. M. CLOSING MOVEMENT.
The Committee of the Saturday 3 P. M. Movement desire to express their sincere thanks to
Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., Messrs. D. Collamore & Co.,
Messrs. Lake & McCreery, Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros.,
Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., Messrs. Appleton & Co.,
Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Messrs. Aitken & Miller,
Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, Messrs. Lowitz & Becker,
and a large number of equally respectable firms who closed their places of business on Saturday afternoon.
W. JOHNSTON, Jr., Secretary.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S
LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY,
New-York.
Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.
Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
WITH WATER COOLER COMBINED,
Will keep meats, fruits and vegetables from spoiling.
Warranted the best refrigerator made.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.
The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."
Pamphlets furnished.
WINTER & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FOR THE AID OF SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT PORTLAND.—The steamers of Portland and New-York Steamship Line will gratuitously convey and deliver to the proper authorities, all donations which the charitable public may wish forwarded. J. F. AMES, Agent.
Pier No. 38 East River.

MISS ELLA VANWIE HAS INVITED the Mayor, Police Commissioners, Judges, &c., to investigate and explain what she calls Spirit Manifestations. A Seance will be given THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 814 Broadway. No stranger admitted without a lady.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CCXII., FOR JULY, 1866.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.

CONTENTS:
ART. I.—INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS.
II.—THE MAHABHARATA.
III.—SUMPTUARY LAWS.
IV.—MORAL CRITERIA AND THE MORAL SENTIMENTS.
V.—THE MEXICAN QUESTION.
VI.—JOHN RANDOLPH.
VII.—THE MECHANICS OF MODERN WARFARE.
VIII.—ENGLISH POETRY OF THE PERIOD.
IX.—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.
X.—CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CCXII...... ....FOR JULY, 1866.
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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 11,
CHRISTINA ROSSETTI'S POEMS,
WITH FOUR DESIGNS BY THE CELEBRATED ARTIST, D. G. ROSSETTI.

"These lays have the charm of a welcome surprise. To read them after the labored and skillful, but not original verse which has been issued of late, is like passing from a picture gallery, with its well-feigned semblance of nature, to real nature out of doors, which greets us with the waving grass and the pleasant shock of the breeze.

The entire series displays imagination and beauty, which are both undeniable and unborrowed."—*London Athenæum.*

"The first and largest poem (Goblin Market) is one of very great and fresh beauty, and of a very original kind, and told in so unique a way as to gratify the fancy, and make the mind smile throughout, as in one of Hans Andersen's quaint stories, to stimulate intellectual curiosity and to gratify artistic taste."—*London Spectator.*

"One of the most welcome announcements of the season is the poems of Miss CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI. The volume is to match the same publisher's edition of Jean Ingelow's poems, and as two poetesses of the new day of English poetry, they deserve to be classed together. But, in our opinion, Miss ROSSETTI far transcends her rival in genius, and when the American public have had an equal opportunity to appreciate her quality, we are confident they will agree with us."—*The Nation.*

In one volume, 16mo. Cloth, gilt top. Price $1 75.
Sold by all booksellers, and mailed post-paid by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Its Origin, History and Present Character—The Treaties of Vienna.

The Germanic Confederation has lasted for half a century, and it may now be assumed to be extinguished. Its main character and its chief claim to the support of the German people was that it was the representative of existing facts and existing rights—of the peace and independence of Germany. It sprang out of the battle of Leipsic, as it were a logical result; and the results of the battle of Leipsic are now lost. The Holy Roman Empire, weakened in the last century by the aggressive movements of Prussia, fell in 1806; the Confederation of the Rhine, which recognised the slavery of Western Germany to France, succeeded it; and when in 1814 Prince METTERNICH devised the fabric of the Federal Bund to combine the German Princes who had thus acquired and regained their independence, he did so generally on the basis of the territorial distribution that had preceded the wars of NAPOLEON. Certain mediatizations of petty principalities were made, and Prussia was aggrandized at the expense of Saxony. But in the main the Bund was a piece of pure conservatism. Of course, one consequence of a Federation devised as a reflex of various and anomalous rights of sovereignty was that it was marked by an extremely cumbrous and complex organization. Indeed, the details, of its composition show that it was still more so than it need have been. It was said that the practical working of the Federal Constitution was what no one but a German diplomat could possibly understand. The rights of voting, on the part of each State, differed with the character of the questions in discussion; and so completely was the Diet in the hands of Austria and Prussia that their combination had always been conclusive against the minor Powers until the Schleswig-Holstein question revived in 1864; and then the two great Powers set their opponents aside by force of arms. The Federal Diet was therefore anything but an exposition of the liberty of the individual States; equally slow was it in its movements where peace and war were concerned. Seven years ago the Diet met after the battle of Magenta to determine whether the Confederation should support Austria against France; and the issue of the battle of Solferino found them still undecided. The only rapidity of action ever evinced by this body of diplomats consisted in Federal executions against petty and refractory members of the Bund, at the joint instance of Austria and Prussia. In such a case there was no division of counsel, and no responsibility to apprehend. Again, there was no popular element in the Federal Constitution. It was simply an assembly of diplomats sitting each in the capacity of representative of his own State—and in the case of very small States one representative served for several—and collectively forming the Federal Power, although each member of this Diet meanwhile acted directly on the instructions of his own Government. It was a diplomatic legislature and executive combined, though differing in numbers, as well as in votes, according to the objects of its meeting. A Constitution more complex, more feeble, more anti-popular—yet at the same time reflecting more accurately the Government of Germany as it actually existed—it would be hard to imagine.

When the Congress of Vienna met, and the German Powers discussed among themselves the means of reconstructing some form of German unity, two opposite principles of federation were at length carved out from the various suggestions that were at first put forward. The Emperor FRANCIS I. at once renounced the project of a restoration of the German Empire, with a common sense which even the fierceness of his anti-popular prejudices did not deprive him of. This being so, his Minister, Prince METTERNICH, devised the scheme of a Confederation of existing Princes, merging a few infinitesimal sovereignties so as not to render Federal Government quite impossible, but in the main preserving or representing things as they stood on what may be termed the German restoration. The readers of the Castlereagh correspondence will be able to follow the channel of negotiation through which this scheme of Confederation was at length carried through, and became the law of Europe. When, however, the principle of a general aggregation of Princes, with equal rights of sovereignty, was agreed upon, the next point of discussion was the popular or diplomatic character of those who were to constitute the Federal body. On this question Baron STEIN came forward as the antagonist of METTERNICH. STEIN had been the domestic Minister of Prussia, and since the peace of Tilsit had been engaged abolishing, jointly with HARDENBERG, the feudal system in Prussia, at least until he was driven away from Berlin by the strong will of NAPOLEON. STEIN accordingly was what is called a popular statesman. In one of his memoranda on the Federal Constitution, after speaking of the representatives whom he wished to constitute the Diet, he writes the emphatic words, *Ces députés n'auraient point de caractère diplomatique*; in other words, STEIN wished for something very similar to what the reformers of 1848, and BISMARCK now call a German Parliament.

METTERNICH, on the other hand, was merely for a union of Governments, instead of being an advocate of the formation of a representation of a common nationality. It was on the diplomatic character of the Deputies or representatives that the two men, and with them the two schools, joined issue. It would not have been surprising that the "popular" proposition went to the wall in such an assembly as the Congress of Vienna, before whom it ultimately came, even if it had not been marked by great practical difficulties. What would have upset the project of STEIN in 1815 for a German Parliament is precisely the consideration which has rendered the subsequent attempts to revive that project uniformly abortive. The facts were these: The German restoration of 1814 and 1815 had declared some thirty-five Princes to be sovereign. They could therefore only be dealt with as such. To declare these thirty-five Princes, small and great, sovereign, and then to create a central and popular legislative assembly, vested with the power of making laws for all Germany, would be simply equivalent to a practical abolition of the sovereignty thus conferred. It is clear that Frankfort would have ruled at Munich, at Dresden, at Hanover, at Carlsruhe, at Stuttgart; though it might not have ruled at Berlin and Vienna. But if it had not, it would have been merely through a contest of jurisdictions. A Federal Parliament of five and thirty sovereigns were an absolute incongruity; insomuch that when the scheme was first tried in 1848 there was a manifest race as to whether the Parliament should first dethrone the sovereigns or the sovereigns should suppress the Parliament.

It is not probable that when peace is restored in Germany either the political or territorial rights will bear any great similarity to what they have hitherto been. The superstructure must of course depend on the character of the base. If several kingdoms are to be amalgamated with one—if identical institutions are to prevail wherever there is any distinction of territory and sovereignty, and those institutions are to be popular—then no doubt it will be possible to establish some sort of German Parliament. But, first or last, there can be little doubt that German unity will prevail, and that centralization will make its way in spite of the venerable traditions which support so many local rights of sovereignty. The Bund of 1815 no doubt had outlived its day; but at the same time it was the fairest reflex of existing rights. Nothing but the most decisive victories of Austria can now restore it; yet if the justice of the Austrian cause should be vindicated by events, we can hardly doubt that FRANCIS JOSEPH would make some better concession to the wants of his own day than by restoring this worn-out and unpopular organization of 1815.

MR. PEABODY IN CANADA.—This distinguished gentleman will arrive here by train from Boston this evening. We learn that, having been advised of the grand reception intended to be given him on his arrival, he has written to request that this purpose be abandoned. We have no doubt our citizens, though anxious to do honor to one so preëminently deserving it, and whose claims have been acknowledged by our gracious Sovereign, will accede to Mr. PEABODY'S wish, and avoid a display to which it is evident he is decidedly averse. Mr. PEABODY will remain in this city until Monday evening, when he will leave for a visit to the Saguenay, accompanied, we understand, by our respected townsman, Mr. ALEXANDER URQUHART. Previous to his return to the United States, it is said he will visit the Governor-General at Ottawa.—*Montreal Transcript, July 1.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. TRALL AND JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible, and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price, $5. Sold or sent postpaid by AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY PORTINGTON, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. PORTINGTON, FRANCIS PORTINGTON and CHARLOTTE C. PORTINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief; com. not served. To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of April, 1866. WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall-st.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent revenue stamp duly canceled —W. & F., April 7, 1866.]

my12-law-6w.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PERSONAL.

C. S. M. HAS RECEIVED LETTER, AND written fully to W., as suggested. If letter does not each, should write to Bible-house Station by 18th.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

THOMAS WILDES & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	1,066,030
Western N. C. Railroad Co.	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

WANTED,

BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD BONDS.
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD, 2d mortgage bonds.
CITY OF COVINGTON, (Ky.) 6 per cent. mort. bonds.
All classes of uncurrent securities bought and sold by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, have completed the valuation of the lots owned by the Company, and which they now offer for sale upon the following terms, viz.: Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and ninety-five per cent. in the stock of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, at its par value.

For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000, the purchaser will pay five per cent. in cash $100 00

And nineteen shares of the stock for the balance, being 1,900 00

Total $2,000 00

Upon these terms, those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory prices.

Sales will be made from this office and by the resident director and agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Esq., at Brunswick, Ga. By order of the Board.

W. C. WEED, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company

Daniel D. T. Marshall, Wm. C. Martin, Allen Monroe, E. P. Beach, Charles E. Noble, G. M. Van Hosen, Spencer K. Green, Thomas E. Stewart, Darius Clark,

were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.

JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th July.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE No. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the morning of Tuesday, July 10, proximo. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

$18,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, improved; one sum of $6,000, the balance in sums to suit. C. F. GILMAN, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109	109¼	June, 7-30	103¾	103⅞
Coupon, '81	109	109¼	July, 7-30	103⅜	103⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104¾	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	106	106¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111¼
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110¼
10-40 Coupon	98¼	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	106¾
Gold	151½	152¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	103¾	103⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHREY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY,

BANKERS: STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Have removed from 72 Beaver, to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New York, where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of NATIONAL AND STATE BONDS, RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES: GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.

Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:

Moses Taylor, Esq., President, Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. | National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of July, 1866:

ASSETS.

Bills Discounted		$141,253 62
Demand Loans		2,507,980 00
United States Bonds		1,070,000 00
Cash—Legal-tenders	$1,288,391 00	
National Currency	6,759 00	
Specie	19,819 63	
Fractional Currency	13 54	
Checks on City Banks	2,467,445 66	3,782,545 83
Due from Banks		262,205 88
Total		$7,763,985 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	95,000 00
Interest	297 07
Circulation	797,626 00
Dividend Unpaid	50,000 00
Individual Deposits	3,445,907 44
Treasurer of United States Deposits	105,055 56
Due to Banks	2,270,079 26
Total	$7,763,965 33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of July, A. D., 1866.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public, New-York City.

[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

WM. CLARKE, F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NIELL, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 288 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,

Six per cent. interest, free of tax.

Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

WM. H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, No. 10 City Hall.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the several company districts of this county, have been completed and filed in this office, and that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt, shall on or before the 15th day of August next, file a written statement of such exemption in this office, verified by affidavit, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Dated JULY 9, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of July, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

WANTED—A NEAT PAYING DRUG OR CONfectionary store, in exchange for a valuable patent and cash. Address S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room 2.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIEL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.

By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., WATERTOWN, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.

N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE TRADEMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BURT & TERHUNE, Boot and Shoe manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. BURT will assume the payments of outstanding debts, and continue the business at No. 23 Park-row.

JAMES M. BURT, RICHARD TERHUNE.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 43 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, (8TH-ST.,) ALL the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, rosewood etagere, centre and fancy tables, chairs and easy chairs; walnut extension dining-tables, chairs; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, tables, chairs, wardrobes, secretary bookcase, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw and hair mattresses, lace curtains, gilt frame mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

Also, the scenery, curtain, drops, fixtures, &c., &c., of an automaton minstrel troupe.

Also, a case of surgeon's bandages, splints, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 10, AT 10 o'clock, on Pier No. 13 North River, whatever may be the state of the weather:

1,397 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
300 half boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,549 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *San Giacomo*, from Palermo.
Immediately after on Pier.
500 boxes Sicily Mountain Oranges.
At 11 o'clock within the store.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
38 bags hemp seed slightly stained.
55 bags canary seed slightly stained.
55 bags Sicily walnuts.
(Under inspection of the Post Wardens for account of whom it may concern.)
138 boxes castile soap slightly damaged.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c. at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:

5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.

6 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.

70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c. EDW. HOOKER,

Terms as usual. Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Office No. 115 Nassau-st.

BY AN ORDER GRANTED BY THE SURrogate of the County of New-York, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12½ o'clock:

20 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.
20 shares Fulton Bank, $30 each.
35 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Public administrator, and administrator of the will annexed, of Elizabeth Robinson, deceased.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. — Green-av., between Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn., handsome furniture; walnut and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, gas fixtures, mirrors, bookcase, walnut marble-top chamber suites, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, marble-top hall-stands, oak marble-top buffet, table and chairs, china, kitchen utensils, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots, viz.:

TENTH-AV.—Two lots west side of 10th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 57th-st., each 25x100 feet.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 115 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CLOTHING, FURNITURE, JEWELRY, &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., belonging to various estates.

H. E. DAVIES, Jr., Public Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF ample means require a first-class salesman to attend to the Southern branch of their business; preference would be given to a merchant formerly in trade in that section of the country, who desires to establish himself here. To one having experience, acquaintance and knowledge of the business, a liberal arrangement would be offered. Address BEAVER-STREET, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$5,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED in a safe and very lucrative malleable iron business; no outlay for buildings or fixtures required; sales unlimited; secured by patent to reliable parties. This is a rare opportunity to secure a large fortune; of the above amount part may be in real estate, if desired. Apply to W. BARKER, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

A DESIRABLE SAW MILL, WITH A LARGE pond for logs on a navigable stream 35 miles from New-York, now doing a large business; engine of 30 to 40 horse power; two upright and one circular saws, all in perfect order; satisfactory reasons given for selling; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

800 FOR SALE At very low prices. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, Near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE SEEN AT PRIVATE STAble, No. 135 East 21st-st., a pair of very stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and gentle in every respect; also a handsome open barouche, made by Lawrence, in good order, a fine double set of harness, and a French coupe, made by Binder, of Paris; the whole will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to Europe.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also second-hand top buggy in good order, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

A GRAY HORSE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, without a fault, and will trot in three minutes, for sale low. Inquire at stable, between 71st and 72d sts., 3d-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND LIGHT wagon, in exchange for a valuable patent; profits large. Address S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognised dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY or in Brooklyn by two experienced servants with first-class references—one as good thorough cook and laundress, the other as excellent waitress and chambermaid; will be found thoroughly neat and respectful. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, in a private family, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and to do up-stairs work, or would take care of a child two or three years old, in City or country, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 56 East 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, or would take care of grown children, and do light chamberwork; has five years' reference from last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 233 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English nurse and seamstress, competent to take charge of a child from birth; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English meat and pastry cook, who understands every branch of her business, in a private family, either in City or country. May be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and laundress who understands French fluting and is willing to go a short distance in the country, in a private family. May be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands her business; is well recommended from her former employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., for private families, hotels, Summer-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 92 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as laundress, or would go out by the day or week; has good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 24th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant meat and pastry cook, who can take a position in a Summer house or hotel, or in a private family. May be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, as general servant, or cook and laundress, by a competent young woman, with a boy six years old, at low wages. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well recommended girl in city or country; is a good cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; would do general work. Please call at No 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 53 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; the best of City references. Call at No. 744 2d-av., third door from 40th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDow as housekeeper or traveling companion. Address VIOLO, Station C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 496 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable woman with an infant three weeks old. Can be seen at No. 395 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid in a private family; best of recommendations given. Apply at No. 3 Gramercy Park.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble widow woman, for a family or a few young ladies or gentlemen; can produce the best of reference; terms reasonable. Call at No. 266 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD EDUcation and manners would like to obtain a position in a family, residing permanently in the country, as housekeeper, nursery governess, seamstress or companion; to a family about to travel this is an excellent opportunity of securing the services of an agreeable and very useful person; terms reasonable and references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. R. MORGAN, Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, A good fitter, wishes engagements by the day or week; would like a short engagement with a family in the country. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR a waitress and chambermaid who has lived with her some time, proving competent and faithful. Inquire, for three days, at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION for a good waitress, who has been a year in her employ; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 13 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. MATILDA C. GREEN HAS REMOVED her agency for employment to No. 50 East 28th-st., one door east of 4th-av., and solicits the patronage of the public that she has enjoyed the past 2½ years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as gardener; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and would be found willing and obliging about a gentleman's place; has good City references. Address for two days J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a middle-aged married man, a Protestant, who understands his business and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Isaac J. Stilling's, No. 1,166 Broadway, or drop a note to O. B., at the above number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; has best of reference from his last employer; reason of leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address J. O., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business and the management of fast horses. Can be seen for two days at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the trunk-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address, for two days, E. J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address JOHN QUININE, No. 504 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, or address E. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a thorough groom; lived five years in one place; is willing and respectful; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. W., No. 305 4th-av., or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a horse; can milk and make himself generally useful; has the best of recommendations. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VEGETABLE gardener, (a young man,) who is capable of taking the entire charge of a small place, and make himself useful; good reference will be given. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as waiter; is a first-class servant; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant Scotchman as coachman and plain gardener; is a good careful driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. W. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and work in a garden; can milk well and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address, for two days, F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the management and care of horses, and would render himself generally useful, if required; good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; best of reference from his last employer. Address J. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class reference, and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address John E., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a respectable single Englishman; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who fully understands his business and will be highly recommended. Address R. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WAITER, A SITUAtion in a private family; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Address P. D., at No. 1,203 Broadway, corner 29th-st., Murphy & Co., grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; understands vegetables, flowers and grapes; best of City references. Address GARDENER, Smith's seed-store, 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

WANTED—LADIES TO QUILL SATIN RIBBON for shoe rosettes; neat hands only; work to be taken home. NEIL McCULLUM, No. 19 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; wishes to go to the country; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

ALL FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT of competent help for the busy season, or steady work, can be immediately suited, at reduced wages, with experienced hands, laborers and green men at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, A Church communicant, desires a situation of trust, or to write, &c.; first-class references. Address COMMUNICANT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk desires a situation; out of the City preferred. Address L. K. N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER—A RESPECTABLE married man who understands the care and management of stock, where wife or daughters would take charge of the dairy, calves, and poultry, a respectable, efficient man will find a good situation, commencing 1st August. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience, and references, Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, PUSHING AND VALUable man, by an old wine and whisky house, who can control a good City and New-England trade; compensation liberal to the right man. Address X. X., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS IMMEDIATELY AT the Metropolitan Employment Office, No. 378 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of servants for City and country. N. B.—A few German girls wanted immediately.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE COMPEtent to take the entire charge of a young infant. None but those with good City references need apply at No. 13 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED INFANTS' nurse, Church of England preferred, to live in the country about twenty miles up the Hudson River. Apply, with satisfactory references, on Wednesday morning, at No. 21 West 32d-st., between 9¼ and 10¼ A. M.

WANTED—SALESMEN; TWO ACTIVE, ENERgetic young men, for Western trade; those acquainted with hosiery and notions preferred. RAMSEY & CARRINGTON, No. 91 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO ACT as general clerk in a gents' furnishing store; one that can come well recommended, and none other, may apply at B. WATERBURY'S, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK FOR A small family spending the Summer 45 miles from the City. Apply on Wednesday, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 31 West 25th-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE SALE OF a popular paint in this City and State, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Address, with reference, W. H., Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN SOMEWHAT CONversant with book-keeping, good penman, quick in figures, and he must give undoubted City reference as to moral character. Address Box 466 City Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER; ONE who can take care of horses preferred. Also, a boy to take care of horses. Call at 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A HOTEL IN SARAtoga, two men on railroads. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also, for girls lately landed.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. and 25th-st.—Wanted immediately, a young woman as nurse to go with a family to California; also, 50 girls and women for all branches of housework.

MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Gold watch, pin, wagon, boat, sculls, three bags sugar, rope, firkin butter, bay horse, light rockaway wagon.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND ....SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA ....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK ....SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHEREBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD. ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.
Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $122 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine.........$80
Steerage, with superior fare.........40
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 14, at 7 o'clock. This early hour is on account of the state of the tide on the bar. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock, or they may sleep on board Friday night.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP JAVA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The JAVA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the JAVA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....July 11
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.....July 14
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY.....July 18
ETNA..................SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin...........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE. NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
The Company's 3. 3. G. 1. 1. Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, Thomas S. Ellis, Commander, 2,000 tons, and 1,200 horse-power, will leave pier No. 20 North River (foot of Dey-st), for Antwerp, direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July.
Rates of Passage.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $62 50. Steerage, $37 50
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
For passengers intending to go to Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to WM. SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st, Hanover-square.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship, RAPIDAN, W. B. EATON, Commander, Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.
For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.........$20
The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH, TUESDAY, July 10 and 24. TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.
LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING, TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31. TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.
Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—A YACHT OF ABOUT 22 TONS, IN perfect order, with good cabin accommodations, now lying off foot 110th-st., East River. Apply to CONNER & ALSTON, No. 31 New-Canal-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic. Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—Fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Tuesday, 10, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 10, at 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 11, at 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 12, at 6¼ A. M.
Friday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Saturday, 14, at 4½ P. M.	Saturday, 14, at 7 A. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 535 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, July 8,	9 A.M.	Sunday, July 8,	3½ P.M.
Sunday, 8,	6½ P.M.	Monday, 9,	6 A.M.
Monday, 9,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, 10,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, 10,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, 11,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday, 11,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, 12,	6½ A.M.
Thursday, 12,	3½ P.M.		

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal.........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga.........3 45
New-York to Syracuse.........5 05
New-York to Rochester.........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT— FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

PEAT.
A working model of the STAFFORD PATENT PEAT MACHINE can be seen at the office of LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 12½x24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE—TWO Fourdrinier machines, 62 inches and 84 inches wide, and a large quantity of other machinery. Apply to Chelsea Paper Mills, Greenville, Conn., or to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., among the hills of Berkshire County, the APPLETON ESTATE, containing 75 acres of wood, meadow and arable land, beautifully located within the windings of the Housatonic, and bounded entirely by the river and road. It is in the immediate vicinity of many fine residences, and possesses rare attractions as a site for a first-class country seat. The outbuildings are new; the house is old and of little value. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRAble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hayhouse, and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either
JOHN JAQUES, JAMES CURTIS, Or OREN C. JAQUES. } Executors.
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham; Nos. 466, 468, and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Westport, Conn.; a very pleasant house; situated on the hill near the Episcopal Church, containing 12 rooms, with piazza; French windows, marble mantles; good well and cistern water; barn, carriage-house, &c.; about an acre of land with the house, with fruit and ornamental trees; more land can be had if wanted; price $4,000. Apply to WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Central National Bank, corner Broadway and Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to J. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ONE mile from railroad station, a desirable country residence, with about nine acres of land, under high cultivation and well fruited; the house contains 12 rooms. Those seeking a pleasant, comfortable and healthy location, within a short distance of the City, will find the above worthy their attention. For address, apply to WM. H. PETIT & CO., No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

CHEAP FARMS—160 ACRES, FINE BUILDings, $18,500; 100 acres, good buildings, with stock and tools, $10,000; 75 acres, old style buildings, with stock, crops and tools, only $7 000; 71½ acres, good buildings, $5,750; 23 acres, good large buildings, $3,500; 42 acres, poor buildings, $1,500. Also, fruit farm, 4 acres tilled with fruit, good house, barn, &c., $2,000.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 106 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,000.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED —The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunter's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE LOT OF ground, situated on the East side of 5th-av., 28½ feet south of 54th-st.; size 30 feet front and rear, and 125 feet deep, with a right of way over the corner lot for a stable. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, above 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, on the Hudson, a pretty cottage; 10 rooms, large garden, shade trees front and rear; within ten minutes' walk of the depot; fine river view, &c. Price, $6,000, or will rent for $50 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, READY FOR OCcupying, in Jamaica, L. I., one hour's ride from the City Hall; 15 rooms in house; 4 acres of good land; will be sold cheap for cash or trade for improved City property. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 89 60th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKlyn property, farm of 120 acres near Somerville; 96 acres near Rye; also, 75 acres near Somerville; attractive homes, cheap; terms easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BARGAIN—NEW-BRUNSWICK, 25 ACRES choice land; new modern residence, surrounded with fruit and shade trees; good barn, carriage-house, &c.; only $7,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SPLENDID FARMS NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook and Millstone, from 60 acres to 150 acres each. An elegant fruit farm, 138 acres; fruit will pay the interest on the investment.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, ONE IN 36th-st., New-York, three in 36th-st., two in Greene-st., six City lots, two houses in East Houston-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODbridge, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

ON SALE AT A BARGAIN—STORE AND lot in the best part of Bowery, west side. Apply to R. W. FERGUSON, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

SEND FOR FARM REGISTERS, OF over 1,000 farms, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,
GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING— At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening: cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.
MORT. D. HOWELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—FURnished, for the season, at Rumson, N. J., near Long Branch, situated in a very pleasant locality, and within two hours' ride from New-York by steamboat and cars; can accommodate two small families if necessary. For particulars address J. KING, No. 223 West 12th-st., or call after 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—VERY SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT offices for banking and other purposes, on the first and second stories, in front; also, fine offices on the third and fourth stories, in the new marble and fireproof building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. This building is strictly fireproof, and to those having valuable papers offers perfect security. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, A snug cottage; good garden, fine shade trees, river view, one mile from depot; rent $125 per month. Also, a large house, fully furnished, gas and water; will rent for two months or longer. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THOSE WELL-LIGHTED and well-ventilated offices at No. 72 Beaver-st., recently occupied by us, will be let separately or together, with or without desks, at a low price. Apply to HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET AND CARPETS FOR SALE— Fine three-story high-stoop house, 25x50, and two-story extension, in complete order, near 12th-st. and Broadway; $2,000 per annum.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE LARGE double two-story house (with columns) on corner of 2d-av. and 124th-st., with garden of 30 lots; also stable if wanted. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, opposite Newburgh, a furnished cottage, with grounds, stable and carriage-house, &c. For particulars apply at the office of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., No. 326 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MINutes' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313, Broadway.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE of nine rooms, on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Port Richmond; rent for the season, $60 per month, or much less by the year. Inquire at No. 44 State-st., corner of Hicks, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—TO A private family for the Summer, one mile south of Stetson House, Long Branch, N. J.; stable and garden. Address W. S. EATON, No. 149 Broadway, for terms and particulars.

YONKERS.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, containing twelve rooms, gas and water in, fine river view, near to depot, rent very low, for the season or year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, a fine house, 8 rooms, near the depot and boat-landing, for four months, $450. G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON WEST 23d-st., a four-story brown-stone English basement; all modern conveniences; splendid location, &c.; rent $200 per month. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWARK, $75 per month; one at Rahway, $50. Several attractive houses for sale cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS— No. 85 East 17th-st.; also, basement room suitable for a physician.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO let, with gas and water. Apply at No. 26 6th-av., between Amity and 4th sts.

BOWERY STORE TO RENT—WITH IMmediate possession; a store in the best part of Bowery, west side, No. 248. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 79 AND 81 DUANE-ST. third and fourth floors. Fixtures for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., 20th and 34th sts.; neighborhood must be unquestionable; rear unobstructed; will pay $27,500 cash.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; references exchanged. Address A. H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board for gentleman and wife, in the City or suburbs; terms moderate; a private family preferred. Address, stating terms, E. A. B., Box No. 6,763 Post-office.

BOARD, WITH GOOD FURNISHED rooms, for families and single, at No. 28 West 4th-st., between Broadway and Washington-square; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT LAKE MAHOPAC.
Two or three families or single persons can obtain good board at a farm-house, pleasantly located, fronting the lake; pure air, good spring water and pleasant rambles; wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE PASSAIC HOTEL, situated in Chatham, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour from New-York, having been thoroughly refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of boarders. Splendid resorts for hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Apply to G. NICHOLSON, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York; or G. KENT, Proprietor, Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IMmediately, at a first-class farm-house, 2 miles from Columbia Springs, 1 mile from Hudson and Boston Railroad depot and Post-office, and not far from Hudson; quiet; vegetables; milk. For particulars address C. E. M., Box No. 470 Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO let for the season, or longer, in a retired country house on the New-Haven Road, 16 miles from the City, near the Village of Mount Vernon; or four or five children will be taken to board. Inquire of JNO. P. WATERS, No. 17 John-st., rear.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City by the railroad, 7 minutes' walk from depot; rooms large and well furnished, board good, neighborhood pleasant; 8 or 10 persons can be received at from $12 to $20 per week. Inquire of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than desired, can give excellent accommodation to small parties without servants; house beautifully situated 17 miles from the City. Address E. B., Box No. 85 Post-office, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.— Two pleasant rooms; references exchanged. Address DAVID WOOD, Summit, or E. A. DOTY, No. 123 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE FINEST LOCAtion in Orange, N. J., the second story, including two front rooms, opposite Grace Church. Apply at No. 2 South-st., or on the premises, Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A QUIET SPOT within 30 minutes of the City. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN A first-class private boarding-house can find good accommodations in a pleasant location, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens's West Point Hotel. For particulars address A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. This house has large, shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.— 2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.— Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR from Wall-st., in a private family; a small party not exceeding four persons, of desirable boarders, will be well accommodated. Address Room No. 3, basement, No. 30 Broad-st.

NOW OPEN—COYTESVILLE SUMMER boarding-house; mountain air; shady; good water; $10 per week; 1½ miles from Fort Lee; steamer A. WINANTS, foot of Spring-st., 4 times a day. J. COYTE.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family of four or six can be accommodated for the Summer. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AT YONKERS—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, fronting the river, to let, with board; good shade, boating and bathing; convenient to boats and cars. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles. AU BON MARCHE.
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres.
Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The great American artist, MR. G. L. FOX, supported by Miss KATE PENNOYER, Mr. C. K. FOX, AND THE GREAT COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, received with the most ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
The new, gorgeous and dazzling comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
replete with the most REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS, produced under the supervision of the author, Mr. G. L. Fox, with strict attention to detail, and REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.
To be seen at all hours, the CAROLINA TWINS, inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements, pronounced by all the GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
Just added, a splendid specimen of a LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO. MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER. MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs. THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA, 300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, 3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS. CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS, WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES, PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1866.
Second night at this theatre of Boucicault's celebrated drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON.
Presented with new scenes and effects by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong, and a cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.
Zoe, the Octoroon.........Mrs. EMILY JORDAN
Dora Sunnyside.........Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Judge Peyton.........Mrs. SAUNDERS
Dido, slave cook.........Mrs. ELDRIDGE
Minnie, Miss SINCLAIR; Grace, Miss HARRISON; Miss Claiborne, Miss BROWN.
Salem Scudder.........Mr. FRANK LAWLER
George Peyton.........Mr. G. H. CLARK
Jacob McCloskey.........Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT
Wa-no-tee, an Indian.........Mr. JOHN B. STUDLEY
Uncle Pete, a slave.........Mr. JAMES T. WARD
Mr. Sunnyside.........Mr. A. W. FENNO
Col. Poindexter, an auctioneer....Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR
Ratts, Captain of the Magnolia....Mr. W. H. WALLIS
Thibodeaux.........Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Paul.........Miss T. HARRISON
Lafouche.........Mr. Burke | Caillou.........Mr. Peck
Jackson.........Mr. Lewis | Claiborne.........Mr. Ponisi
Solon.........Mr. Fisher
Planters, Slaves, Deck Hands, &c.
Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn. THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi. THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion. THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again. THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.
This delightful drama, accorded the first position in the Boucicault repertory, can only be played during this week.

WINTER GARDEN.
SIXTH WEEK of the highly successful engagement of MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
TUESDAY, JULY 10,
will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, AND NEW APPOINTMENTS,
John Brougham's great extravaganza entitled COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation.........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rataner a speculative turn.........MR. J. C. DUNN
Cardinal de Fonseca, keeper of the king's conscience, and court spiritual adviser generally, therefore naturally opposed to Columbus and the spread of knowledge. Mr. J. G. Burnett
Fernando de Talavera, an old picture, very much improved by time.........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Luis de St. Angel, a contented office-holder, pursuing the even tenor of his way.......Mr. J. Hurley
Alonzo de Quintanella, a courtier of much lower note.........Mr. Gledhill
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Characters represented by Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. W. S. Andrews, Miss Lena Prentice, Mrs. Walcot, Miss E. Johnson, &c.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, Numbering eighteen star performers.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught privately or otherwise, at Goldsmith's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway; established 1840. N. B.—Half prices charged during the month of July.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For TEACHERS, SCHOOLS or PUPILS, call or address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

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THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs, Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.
M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of the popular Hibernian Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1866, the performance will commence with BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Count Malpi.........Mr. Geo. Holland
Count Coradino.........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Nina, (with song.).........Miss Rosa Cooke
To conclude with the amusing Hibernian farce entitled MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
LARRY HOOLAGHAN.........MR. DAN BRYANT
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the interesting Hibernian picture of IRELAND AS IT WAS, AND MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and farewell performances in America of the MARVELOUS RAVELS.
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF ANTOINE RAVEL.
THREE SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
RAOUL, PONGO, LE DIABLE A' QUATRE, in which ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, GABRIEL RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, the full Ballet and splendid Company appear. To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, last appearance but three of the RAVELS—TRAPEZE, MILLERS, BEAUTIFUL BALLET, RAOUL, &c., &c.
In active preparation, THE GREEN MONSTER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sheridan Corbyn.........Manager
Triumphant success of the wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, who will execute a variety of new and startling feats, including for the first time the daring DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PERILLEUSE, AND THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
Concluding each evening with the comic pantomime of the VILLAGE APOTHECARY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS. POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Senor G. CHIARINI.........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 2½ P. M.
ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866,
The marvelous Senegambian Pupils, BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
The Great Bareback Rider, SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
and the Superb Triple Troupe of DARING EQUESTRIANS, SKILLFUL GYMNASTS and PEERLESS ACROBATS, in their intensely SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES,
SENOR CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT STUD OF TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
First week of the serio-comic Pantomime of THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st. and 6th-av., Central Park. BALLOON ASCENSION. Price of Ascension from $1 to $3. HARRY LESLIE in his wonderful feats. Orchestral concert on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Open every day. Admission 25 cents.

THE TURF.

TROTTING—FASHION COURSE.
PURSE AND STAKE $1,900.
Seven fine trotters entered.
On TUESDAY, July 10, 1866.
Mile-heats, three in five, in harness.
T. Carpenter's b. m. *Lucy*; Hiram Woodruff's b. m. *Zenobia*; W. Peabody's b. m. *Amber*; R. Walker's b. m. *Daisy Burns*; P. McCoy's bl. m. *Olinda*; D. Mace's ch. g. *Artemus Ward*; G. W. Furguson's br. g. *Smoke*.
A most interesting race is looked for between the above five mares and two geldings, all of whom are likely to start. Special trains from Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour, and from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 92d-st. ferry to Astoria every twenty minutes. Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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Who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK

Exodus of Spaniards from Bolivia and Peru.

Troubles Between Mosquera and the Congress of the Republic.

He Twice Vetoes a Bill for the Restoration of Property to the Church.

The People Side with Mosquera Against the Congress.

Symptoms of a Revolution in Peru.

The steamship *New-York*, from Aspinwall July 1, with passengers, mails and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

Panama Railroad Co.	$14,400	Eug. Kelly & Co.	164,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	65,941	Wells, Fargo & Co. Order	43,771
Agent Bank British North America	35,975	Wells, Fargo & Co. Order	13,500
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	27,327	Lees & Waller	40,000
J. W. Jelipman & Co.	64,300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	322,000
Eug. Kelly	22,700	Wells, Fargo & J.	6,915
Moritz Meyer	16,100	Moyne	800
J. Beer	10,000	Flint & Hall	500
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	30,000		2,000
Total			$1,429,833

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Important from Bogota—Difficulty Between Mosquera and the Congress—Spaniards Expelled from Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 1, 1866.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Constitution* arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, and landed her freight and passengers for the French steamer *Washington*, for St. Nazaire. The *Washington* will leave Aspinwall for France at 6 this evening, with a fair complement of passengers and considerable freight. This French line is rapidly gaining in favor, and soon will take from this Isthmus and the South nearly all the passengers who do not prefer the New-York route. The British Royal Mail Line from Aspinwall to Southampton is too stiff and snobbish for travelers now-a-days.

Matters remain quiet in the State of Panama, but everybody is grumbling at the heavy taxation necessary to support a military State Government, and a change must soon take place. No doubt President MOSQUERA will in a couple of months send a national force here to supplant these troops, when, it is hoped, some little portion of our taxes will go toward bettering the sanitary condition of our city, and be expended in the establishment of schools and hospitals. Our present Governor is still on his "military tour" through the State, "the good effects of which," says his organ, is "already observable." But the editor does not say in what way.

One hundred and forty of the expelled Spaniards from Bolivia and Peru left Aspinwall yesterday in the Spanish steamer *Mayzi*, chartered by the Consul-General at Cuba to take them to that Island. A large number from the South are expected by the next regular steamer from Callao, who probably will take the same direction. Many of the Spaniards have married into Peruvian, Bolivian and Chilian families, which adds much to the hardship of their expulsion, and increases the stupidity of the act on the part of the Southern Republics.

Señor VICUNA MACKENNA, who claimed to be an agent of the Chilian Government in New-York, passed through here yesterday on his way to Valparaiso. The Chilian Government could not have done a worse thing for itself in sending him to the United States, nor a better thing in recalling him. He has been principally employed while in the United States in abusing Mr. SEWARD through the columns of the New-York *Herald*, and in writing articles or procuring them to be written against the same great statesman for publication in an obscure sheet in this city.

THOS. P. WILSON, Esq., formerly United States Consul at Bahia, and who acted so gallantly in cutting out the pirate *Florida* at Bahia, passed through this city on his way to Honolulu, where he goes as Consul-General. Since his dismissal from his Consulate at Bahia, which was demanded by the Brazilian Government, he has been employed in the State Department at Washington.

The United States steamer *Nyack* is in port, and the *Bienville* is at Aspinwall. The *Suwannee* sailed hence for San Francisco on the 26th, and the *St. Marys* for the same destination on the 23d.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 2d of June. The news is of great importance. Gen. MOSQUERA, President of the Republic, arrived at Bogota on the 19th, and was installed on the 20th. Gen. MOSQUERA appointed Señor ROJAS GARRIDO, Secretary of State; Gen. RUDECINDO LOPEZ, Secretary of War; Señor FRANCISCO AGUDELO, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor C. PONZON, Minister of Credit and the Treasury. The Conservative Party were at first disposed to lay down their opposition to Gen. MOSQUERA, but the appointment of Señor GARRIDO led them to fear that the new President would favor, as they say: "Exclusion, persecution and violence."

One of the first acts of Gen. MOSQUERA had led to scenes much to be deplored in a republican, or, indeed, in any other Government. Both Houses had passed a law returning to the monks and nuns a certain portion of the property of which they had been deprived a few years since by the Government. MOSQUERA vetoed the bill, upon which it was passed a second time. He again returned it to Congress, and when it was a third time under discussion, the Senate was invaded by a portion of the populace, who demanded in a threatening manner that that body should disapprove it. Motions were made to adjourn by Señor ITURALDE, Senator from Panama, and others, which was not carried, and finally the Senate was forced to adopt the views of the President and kill their own bantling. The populace were not satisfied with the victory they had won, but paraded the streets shouting: "Down with MURILLO and the priests! MOSQUERA President for ten years!" &c.

On the other side, it is said that President MOSQUERA made promises, while in England, to the Pope through the medium of Archbishop MANNING, that he would arrange satisfactorily the Church question with the Archbishop of Bogota, who had received his instructions in the premises from the Pope. In proof that President MOSQUERA was disposed to fulfil his promise, he issued a decree dated 28th May, in which it is ordered: "That the sales of the property not already disposed of, under the decree of 1861, shall not be proceeded in until the Executive shall have dictated new regulations in the matter." But in this decree the President has not compromised himself for or against the monks, as it is professedly based upon financial reasons. Many think that a revolution is inevitable, but I doubt if the opposition will feel themselves strong enough to risk an appeal to the bayonet.

While Gen. MOSQUERA was in England as Minister of this Republic, he seems to have been busily at work in maturing great schemes for the advancement of the Republic, and particularly of the interests of the Isthmus of Panama. One of his "contracts" provides for the establishment of a line of steamers between Aspinwall, Carthagena and Santa Martha, and another line to connect ports on the Pacific side, which contract was approved by the House of Representatives. Another "contract" provides for the making of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The company who ask this privilege is headed by H. DUSENBERRY, THOMAS PAGE and Vice-Admiral G. ELLIOTT. Only one of the stipulations of the contract is named: "That the company bind themselves to solicit from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to guarantee the neutrality and sovereignty of the territory through which the canal shall be made; and on the part of the Republic it is agreed that negotiations shall be commenced to obtain the same guarantee from the Governments of France, Prussia, Holland and the United States as soon as the privilege shall be adjudged."

The third "contract" is founded upon the reserves of the Government of Colombia in the Panama Railroad, for which a Mr. W. H. COTTRELL offers two millions of pounds sterling—one million to be paid to the Colombian Government, and the other million to the present Panama Company, when it is forced to relinquish the road, in 1875. This is the same thing that I reported to you a month since. Half a million dollars is to be paid yearly to the Colombian Government, until the above five million dollars is paid. This contract does not seem to find great favor in Congress.

The fourth "contract" is one made with Messrs. ROBINSON & FLEMING, borrowing from them $7,500,000. The loan proposed is at 55. This, with the commission, &c., will leave the country, out of the $7,500,000, only $5,925,000. Gen. MOSQUERA was so much exasperated at the opposition of Congress to this measure that he lectured that body on the 1st June in a message as follows: "That the deputation from the State of Antioquia, which represents the Conservative Party, should oppose the measure is not strange. That the State of Panama, which represents ideas adverse to my election and contrary to my ideas, should oppose me, does not surprise me. But from the address forwarded me by the Governor of Antioquia I am induced to believe that the people of that State, full of life and industry, are in accord with my principles of peace, union and progress; and certain I am that the Isthmus of Panama, country of my predilection, would have voted for me had not a revolution controlled the vote of the people. The Senators and Representatives of this latter State know full well the deference I feel toward their State, worthy of a better fate, and which demands my attention under so many political and commercial aspects."

No further action had been taken on the question of alliance with Peru and Chili against Spain since the vote of the 17th May, condemning the bombardment of Valparaiso.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have an important rumor from Peru. It is said that Gen. CASTILLA, Ex-President of Peru, has declared against PRADO, and has gone south from Callao to initiate a revolution. One of the complaints made against PRADO is that he has by decree ordered that there shall be only two holidays a year throughout his "diggings."

The authorities of Chili have seized the French ship *Lucie*, with provisions on board for the Spanish fleet. The Peruvian iron-clads *Huascar* and *Independencia* have been seen in the Straits of Magellan, and are now probably at Valparaiso.

Trouble in Bogota—Probability that Mosquera will Declare Himself Dictator.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 1.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th ult. Her mails and passengers left Panama for San Francisco per the steamer *Golden Age* the same afternoon.

Since my last dispatch we have important news from Bogota. The newly-elected President of the Republic, MOSQUERA, had arrived at the capital and been duly installed. One of his first acts was to disapprove of an act of the Congress making certain annuities to the nuns in consideration of the confiscation of their property. The Senate insisted on carrying their measure, and the result was that the mobocracy got up a display in favor of MOSQUERA, paraded the streets shouting "Death to the Congress and MURILLO, and "Long live MOSQUERA, the President for the next ten years." They then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and by a bellicose display terrified the Congress into annulling their own act. This is no doubt the first step toward MOSQUERA declaring himself Dictator permanently. Certain contracts entered into by MOSQUERA while recently Minister to Europe are published. One is the sale of the Panama Railroad to a man named CALDERKILL, which is a perfect fiasco; another a grant to build a railroad across Chiriqui, the northern part of this State, one of ANDREW THOMPSON'S foolish speculations, which will never be realized, and would be useless if it could. The lowest summit level there is 8,000 feet, and the present railroad concession prevents such grants being made to any other Company. This is an old scheme of THOMPSON'S, and fourteen years ago was conclusively proved to be a "perfect bubble." The other scheme is the old "canal dodge" across the Darien, which is about as illusive as a scheme for an underground railroad from New-York to Liverpool.

The fact is an impetus is given to these schemes by the dilatoriness of the present Company to make the Panama Railroad what it ought to be at an outlay of a few millions of dollars. The shareholders at present get a good dividend of some 20 per cent. The Directors have an easy time of it and find plenty of money in the treasury, and so long as everything goes on smoothly seem to think there is no need for improvement, without calculating that commerce is cramped and suffering for want of facilities, and that the present high tariff on merchandise and want of proper facilities for an increased trade is actually keeping away an immense traffic from the road, to the prejudice both of stockholders and steamship companies connected with the Isthmus.

The main contract of MOSQUERA in Europe was the farce of effecting a loan of $7,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 is to be paid out in discounts, commissions, &c. The idea was to get a couple of hundred thousand dollars of ready cash, to have in hand when assuming the reins of Government. This he succeeded in doing, and no doubt while he is taking care of the thousands, the millions can take care of themselves. Everything denotes a speedy revolution throughout the Republic, but if the old General does not die he will probably fight his way through.

From the South Coast matters look gloomy. Great dissatisfaction exists in Chili, and a change of Government must soon take place.

Peru seems on the verge of a revolution. The return of "Old Boots" (CASTILLA) appears to be the signal for disturbance, and he is hard at work to get himself into power again. The decree of PRADO against certain church privileges has hurt him greatly, and the unqualified banishment of the Spanish residents, many of whom are married to the Peruvians, gives great dissatisfaction. It seems a most cruel act thus to drive hundreds of families from their homes, ruined and penniless.

Central America remains tranquil. Costa Rica still suffers from scarlet fever, which has made sad ravages among the population. Business throughout the Central American States is bad, and the money crisis in Europe must be severely felt there, for speculation has been overdone for a year past or more.

The Isthmus is quiet, but unsettled, and a change is anxiously looked for in the Government. The wet season continues severe, and the early rains have caused a good deal of dysentery, of which several persons have died. Beyond this, which may be generally avoided by a careful abstinence from internal applications of undiluted cold water and fresh beef, I may say there is no sickness of any kind.

News from Venezuela—Revolutionary Rumors—Probable Maintenance of Peace.

The steamship *Vicksburgh*, from Puerto Cabello, June 28, arrived yesterday. She brings the following items of news:

Some days ago, the news that Gen. PEDRO MANUEL ROJAS, President of the State of Zamora, (the ancient province of Barinas,) had taken arms against the National Government, caused considerable excitement in Caracas, but it soon subsided, the Minister of the Interior for Home Affairs having received a communication from the same General, stating that his only intention was to interfere in the neighboring State of La Portugueja, recently separated from that of Zamora; so that till now, whatever military movements may have occurred in that part of the Republic are of a local and circumscribed character.

The Government of the Union, however, has sent Commissioners to Gen. ROJAS, and taken with all dispatch the necessary steps to prevent the development of any other more important plans that the said General might entertain, as public opinion has for some time pointed to him as the probable leader of a general revolution.

The State of Pachira had also been invaded, it appears, from the neighboring Republic of Columbia, by a small gang of men, headed by a Venezuelian, whose name is very little known, but was generally considered of trifling importance.

People are generally confident that there will be no serious war for some time in Venezuela.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Off the Track—Several Passengers Injured.

A private letter received in this City yesterday, dated Athens, Penn., July 7, says:

Probably the people of New-York would like to hear of a little accident which occurred 10 or 13 miles this side of Meadville, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, last Monday afternoon. The afternoon train, on account of the track, was thrown down an embankment of 18 feet, all but the sleeping-car; the engine was broken in fragments, and the engineer was found in a field without a scratch, not knowing how he ever got there. In one car the people were mangled horribly; the car turned over. In the car I had a sister, sister-in-law and her brother, who were just returning from a wedding tour. My sister-in-law had her face bruised badly; two fingers and her limbs were hurt by a seat falling on her. My brother prevented my sister from receiving a scratch, but was hurt himself; five or six had their legs broken, and they were nearly all very badly hurt. They were all in a heap on the top of the car, which was upside down. J. C. W.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has these particulars:

"The passenger train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which left this city on Sunday evening, met with a serious accident east of Meadville, Monday afternoon, by which a number of passengers were injured, but no lives were lost. The only particulars we have are contained in the following letter from our fellow-citizen, WILLIAM WISWELL, Esq.:

Twenty miles east of Meadville, and two miles west of Midgeville, a rearnul smash-up occurred to our train, caused by a defective cow-catcher, at a small run at this place. The engine struck the end of a rail, and ran off and struck a sleeper. It now ran for two or three hundred feet, and then went down a bank. The baggage car and one passenger car went ahead of the engine, and turned over, all smashed. Two passenger cars behind were all smashed, and the cars had to be stove in to get out the passengers. Men, women and children were terribly smashed up. The car I was in was the last, a sleeping car, and did not go off the track. All in it are safe, of course.

Everything possible is being done by those able to relieve the suffering. There are broken limbs and terrible mutilation.

The accident occurred about 2:30 P. M., just after we had got our dinner at Meadville. It is now past four and no surgeon yet. There is terrible suffering.

W. WISWELL.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that GEO. FRAZIER, of Meadville, a fireman on the train, was killed, and only one person, whose name we did not learn, was dangerously wounded. A large number were injured more or less. There were no particulars of the accident at the office of the Company in this city.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

A Fourth of July Oration at Salem, Ill.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives a glowing description of the Fourth of July celebration at Salem, Ill. It says:

The town is located on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about seventy miles from St. Louis. It is pleasantly situated, and possesses a magnificent grove suitable for the accommodation of just such a monster gathering as therein assembled upon our national anniversary. At the lowest estimate, 25,000 people were present. Nearly the entire multitude brought along their baskets of provisions, and during the interval between the speeches of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. LOGAN, indulged in a magnificent banquet throughout the grove on the European plan. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with the tattered battle-flags of various Illinois regiments, and mottoes complimentary to Gen. SHERMAN, Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. LOGAN, while various mottoes from the former declarations of President JOHNSON were conspicuously posted all through the grove. Magnificent arches covered with appropriate mottoes spanned the street leading to the grove. Shortly after 10 o'clock the vast multitude was called to order, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. GILLHAM. A fine glee club, composed of young ladies and gentlemen, then sang the patriotic air, "Ninety Years Ago," after which Col. HICKS, the presiding officer, introduced to the audience Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, the idol of his army, and the pride of his country." [Cheers.]

Gen. SHERMAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Ladies and gentlemen, and fellow-citizens: When I accepted the invitation to come over to your town and join with you in the festivities of this Fourth of July, I little dreamed I would be ushered so soon upon the stage. I thought some younger and more ambitious man would break the way, and prepare for those who were to follow. But, I find myself here at your bidding. I believe I have never failed you, and I will try to do my best now. I think every old soldier will give me full credit for being in earnest. It is a long time, my friends, since I have seen a Fourth of July within the groves with ladies and children, all free in the woods of nature. I have seen crowds of all kinds in the cities and on the battle-fields, but I cannot recollect having seen a crowd of ladies and children all mingled together in the native forest, for many, many years. I trust you will bear with me if my voice does not reach you all, for I am not accustomed to pitch it through the woods and over the heads of a crowd like this, and I hope you will be as quiet and silent as possible. I regret that Gov. OGLESBY is unwell, for I thought that he, with his herculean frame and giant intellect, would take the load off my shoulders; but I am going to lay a big pile for my friend JOHN LOGAN, who has got to fight it through. [Laughter.] Now, my friends and fellow-soldiers, with this introduction, let me ask you if we have not a right to come here together and be satisfied and rejoice. [Applause.] We have a right to come here and say that this is our NATIONAL DAY, and that we will celebrate it just and now as we please—that we will fire guns or raise flags, or do what we please, for it is our day—your day, my day. We are all free in this country. And when did we acquire this freedom? Just 90 years ago, as these young ladies who sang to us in so sweet a melody served to remind us. 9 years ago it was boldly proclaimed to the whole world that a new nation was born. I wished they had called it Columbia, but they called it the United States of America, and we have inherited the name and the fame, and now it becomes us to transmit both to those who may come after us, and we will do it. [Cheers.] But, my friends, inheriting a national name on that day—ninety years ago—we can look back into the past and into the still darker future, and see whether we are entitled to that name. I remember well to have read of COLUMBUS on his voyage of discovery, and I have always been far-sighted enough to see that the Governor has come to my rescue. There are two or three points in relation to the last war upon which I want the Illinois boys to understand how I feel, because in those days, you remember, I could talk to you very confidentially. [Laughter.] I believe, as a general rule, there was a full understanding among the Generals of the army, but even we had been very careful lest information of our intentions should get abroad and result in your loss. If I had said in advance that I was going to do a certain thing, many of you now living might not be here now. It was our desire—the desire of every officer in the army, every General officer—to accomplish the object in view, as far as possible, restore you back in health to your families. We did not like to see blood shed, but we were determined to produce results. Now, what were those results? To make every man, woman and child in the South feel that if they had rebelled against the flag of our country they must die or submit. [Loud cheers.] That was the problem which we had to solve. As long as they met us man to man, and face to face, we went at them and struck in front and rear. And when they tried the game of drawing us further and further away—compelling us to leave our garrisons on guard here, so as to absorb our strength—when they undertook to play that game, it became necessary for us to defeat it, and to make it appear that we were going to do one thing, and then go and do another. [Laughter.] Now you all remember when we took Atlanta it looked as though with our army strung along a line of six or seven hundred miles the head of the column would be crushed. If I had gone on stringing out my forces, would there not have been a time when the head of that column would have been crushed in? You soldiers are generals enough to see that. Therefore I resolved in my mind to stop the game of guarding their cities, and destroy their cities. [Cheers.] Now, my friends, I know there are parties who denounce me as inhuman. I appeal to you if I have not always been kind and considerate to you. [Cheers.] I care not what they say. [Bully for you and cheers.] I say that it ceased to be our duty to guard their cities any longer, and had I gone on stringing out my column, little by little, some of your Illinois regiments would not have come home, but would have been crushed. Therefore I determined to go through their country, and so I took one army myself and gave my friend GEORGE THOMAS the other, and we whaled away with both. [Loud cheers.] Therefore we destroyed Atlanta, and if we had destroyed all the cities of the South in order to bring about the result in view it would have been right. [Loud cheers.] The course we pursued did produce the desired result, and now, ladies, you see your young friends returned to you, wives see their husbands—all reunited in this beautiful grove in Illinois. And God knows, I hope you will never be sent forth again; but if you are, I know you will respond more promptly than you did before. [Loud cheers.] As to the future, I have been over all that part of the country which is assigned to me, and I have never yet, at any period of our history, seen the country looking so prosperous, the grain growing so luxuriantly, and the people so well contented and happy, the table so bountifully spread; and all this, too, out on the plains of Kansas, where, six years ago, it required an escort of three hundred men to guard an officer sent to pay off a garrison. Now I can go, and anybody can go with a single horse away out to the limits of Kansas, or even to Colorado, with but an escort, and that too at the close of a long and terrible war. So that I say that we are progressing to the end we have in view, and that whether the politicians, whether the statesmen, I will call them, the judges and lawyers, will adopt a policy to produce the desired result, I don't know and don't much care, because it will be done anyhow. [Laughter and cheers.] I say if the farmers, mechanics and business men will go on and attend to their own business the people of Missouri will do the same, Iowa the same, and so it will be all over the Western and Northern country, and the politicians will be compelled to adapt their policy to this end—and that is the true end, namely, the great prosperity of our country. Therefore it is unnecessary to even allude to the position in which our national affairs are placed, for I do not pretend to comprehend or understand them. It is not my task; but it is my task to see that the forces placed at my disposal, to put down opposition to the laws quickly and forever, do their duty. [Cheers.] Whenever the United States Marshal comes to me and tells me that his power is resisted, and he has not sufficient civil force to execute the laws, if I have soldiers I will go to his assistance and see that the laws are enforced. And my friends, if that rule is carried out in the land, if the laws of Congress are to be enforced wherever this flag floats, then in truth are we a nation to all intents and purposes, at home and abroad. I have also had occasion to meet with a great many foreigners of late, and I tell you they have a great deal of respect for us, far more than they did five years ago, and they have reason to. At the same time I believe the policy that Gen. WASHINGTON laid down is the true one, not to interfere with other people. We have plenty to do ourselves at home. We have land enough, in all conscience—good land and bad land, too, level land, mountain land, prairie land and timbered land—we have everything in God's name that three hundred millions of people ought to be allowed to have—all the riches of the earth. And, therefore, I hope that we never will be covetous of our neighbor's property, and that our people will not become involved with any foreign nations; but when it becomes necessary to assert our authority with foreign nations, let Congress and the Executive do it by due course of law, and then it becomes our right, and not before. [Cheers.] Now, my fellow soldiers, I have spoken longer than I could wish, but I beg you would consider it as a measure of my love for the old army. I do not believe you realize or understand the feeling which I had for you, as you left all behind you and followed me blindly, not knowing what was transpiring in my mind—followed me in a long and devious career without asking any questions—cheerfully and well. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, because then you were serving your country. You realize it now—you and I surviving. I did not expect to survive the war, but I have survived it, and you have survived it, and now from the bottom of my heart I thank you for that cheerful performance of your duty—that noble and manly endurance which at last caused the clouds of war to vanish, and enable our flag to float triumphantly over our whole land. And now here we are in peace and quiet at home in the midst of plenty, prosperity and kind friends, and I trust these old flags may remain with you forever, and that brighter and newer ones will never be tarnished by those who come after us. [Loud cheers.]

The Glee Club then sang "Sherman's March to the Sea," and Col. E. N. BATES, of Centralia, read the Declaration of Independence, after which a recess of three-quarters of an hour was taken, and the vast multitude separated into groups throughout the grove and discussed the contents of numerous baskets of provisions which had been prepared for the occasion.

JUNE SNOW-STORM IN UTAH.

Three Feet of Snow Fall—Wind, Hail and Rain Manifestations and Devastations.

From the Deseret News, June 14.

It was an unusual sight for June to see the mountains covered down to their base with snow, on Friday and Saturday mornings. We learn from a gentleman who came in from Wasatch County that he passed through new snow three feet deep near the summit, having been compelled to dismount, break a road through it, and lead his horse until he got to where it was not quite so deep. He reports it nearly a foot deep, on the average, up the cañon to the summit. Rather more like January than June; but a few days' hot sun will make it disappear. Everything looked as calm and serene through the city on Friday afternoon as if there had been no storm, no injured adobes, nor buildings suffering with an excess of the aqueous element.

The snow is reported to have fallen to the depth of twenty-two inches in Lamb's cañon, and eighteen inches in North Mill Creek cañon. The rains of the past few weeks culminated in the most copious shower of rain and hail that has visited these valleys for several years, which commenced on Wednesday, 6th inst. It had rained pretty heavily the previous night, and on the morning of Wednesday; but toward noon the sun appeared for a little while as if indicating fine weather. Shortly after noon, however, a black cloud gathered to the Northwest, over the lake, which burst in a terrific hailstorm about 1 P. M. The hail fell with unusual violence, and very large, some specimens being picked up over half an inch in diameter.

For nearly half an hour it swept down, cutting through fruit trees and scattering leaves, twigs and young fruit on the ground in large quantities. Grapevines, squashes, young corn, tomatoes, strawberries, and everything of the kind, were cut down as if immense volleys of grapeshot had swept through them, and in some parts of the city they were almost destroyed. Much of the young fruit still remaining on the trees is so badly injured by being cut open with the hail that it will be comparatively worthless.

After the hail had ceased, the rain commenced pouring down, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain continued with little intermission until Thursday evening, falling as snow—a man mountains around, and covering them to a considerable depth. The streams were swollen in an unusual degree, and the waters ran over the sects in the Third, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, sweeping through and washing away part of a number of gardens, and doing a good deal of damage to the streets in some parts. City Creek was raised about as high as at any time this season, though so much gravel did not come down as formerly; but the people of North Temple-street escaped damage through being prepared previously for a rise.

Red Butte Creek was swollen much above its ordinary bounds, and was the cause of the flooding reported in the Tenth and Eleventh Wards. Altogether, the storm was a most severe one, and attended with no little damage to many. Among other things, a great number of adobes were destroyed, forming unmitigated mud piles, to the serious loss of the owners.

Greenbacks in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 16.

A case was tried in the Police Court this morning, in which E. A. HOWE complained of W. H. ORTINGUARD, for using language vulgar and profane, and calculated to cause a breach of the peace. The testimony showed that on the 14th instant, the complainant and his brother entered a car of the Central Railroad Company, on Sansome-street, and when the conductor demanded the fare, the complainant tendered a greenback, and requested fifteen tickets in return. The conductor replied by insulting him, calling him a "dirty puppy," and stopped the car to "give him satisfaction" for the insult offered. HOWE made no reply, except that he "had satisfaction enough," referring to the greenback tender. When the HOWE brothers left the car at the corner of Geary and Taylor streets, the conductor followed them, making use of language still more insulting in its character, and threatening to break HOWE'S head with a jaw, interlarding his threats with oaths and imprecations. The testimony was conclusive as to the language used. HOWE testified that he had tendered greenbacks on the road a great many times, and was always insulted by the conductor on such occasions. Mr. MCGLYNN, Superintendent of the railroad, testified for the defence that he had instructed all the conductors to refuse greenbacks for tickets but let the party tendering them pass free, and to report the names of such persons to the Company. When asked by the District-Attorney why the Company desired their names, he replied, "Well, we want to know who compliments us by giving us greenbacks." He furthermore testified that the conductors were instructed not to use any harsh language, yet he stated that the Railroad Company procured counsel for the defence of the conductor on trial, notwithstanding he had acted contrary to instructions.

Judge RIX stated that he should impose the usual fine in case of misdemeanor. District-Attorney LOUDERBACK insisted upon an exemplary fine being imposed, as this was a case of more than usual public importance. The complainant and the public generally have the right to ride in the cars for greenbacks, and this practice of bullying and insulting citizens who chose to demand their rights should be stopped.

Judge RIX, however, thought as this was the first case of the kind, he would impose a light penalty, but if the offence was repeated, the fines would be increased on each repetition. He therefore fined a line of $20, which was paid on the spot by Superintendent MCGLYNN.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio.

The Cleveland papers state that the following letter from Judge SPALDING was written in reply to a suggestion that he should spend a few days at home prior to the time for the assembling of the nominating Convention, in order to defend himself from the attacks that had been made on him:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I am unable to express to yourself and many others my sense of personal obligations, which you and they have manifested, for my renomination, and can only offer my sincerest acknowledgments.

As the time for the Convention approaches, I am advised to return to Cleveland, personally to meet and refute the slanderous attacks made upon me during my absence. I respectfully, but positively decline to yield to the suggestion. This is a critical hour in our important session of Congress, and numerous measures of great interest to my district and to the country remain to be acted upon. I have to say, therefore, that, proud as I am of my constituency, and profoundly grateful for the honor they have conferred upon me, I am more ambitious to perform faithfully my present trust than to prolong my official term of office. My post of duty is here, and I shall not desert it. The responsibility of the Convention is in the hands of the intelligent people of the Eighteenth District, and with them I cheerfully leave it.

This note is not for publication, but I desire that its contents may be known to those esteemed friends whose counsel I have thus briefly but with entire respect considered. I am, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, R. P. SPALDING.

WM. J. BOARDMAN, Esq., and others, Cleveland, Ohio.

The De La Salle Institute.

The closing exercises of the De La Salle Institute examination took place at the Cooper Institute last evening, in presence of a large audience. The following was the programme of exercises: Overture, Band; Opening Address, James B. Fisher; Das Theure Vaterhaus—Solo, G. Schlichter; Twilight Musings—Essay, M. McGowan; Les Perles—Piano, J. McKillop; Mensuration, First Com. Class; What Joy to Greet our Native Plains—Solo, E. Coletti; Declamation, D. Sullivan; Selections from "The Enchantress," Orchestra; Book-keeping, First Commercial Class; Music, Band; Geometry, (Synthetic and Analytic,) Calculus, First Academy Class; Mother, Oh! Sing Me to Rest—Solo, G. Moore; Declamation, J. Grady; Saratoga Polka, G. Krachi; Friedrich March, Orchestra; Proclamation, A. Newlin and J. B. Fisher; The Rolling Sea, Choir; Latin—Sallust, Virgil, First Division; Selections from "Il Trovatore," cornet solo, Jas. Carolan; Essay, R. Morrison; Music, Band; Closing Address, J. Grady.

The pupils were all very young, but nevertheless acquitted themselves with remarkable credit. The musical department showed the greatest maturity both of genius and discipline, and was evidently more readily appreciated by the audience than the clever things done in geometry, mensuration and the brilliant efforts at the translation of Sallust and Virgil.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. STONE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Rev. Dr. STONE was installed Pastor of the First Congregational Church, in this city, last evening. Some four or five months ago he resigned the Pastorate of the Park-street Church, in Boston, to accept the call tendered him by the Congregational Society worshipping at the corner of Dupont and California streets. On the present occasion the large church edifice was filled. The exercises were varied, interesting and impressive, the order being as follows: Voluntary on the Organ; Anthem; Reading of the Preliminary Proceedings of the Installation Ceremonies, by Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, of Alameda; Hymn, by the Choir; Sermon, by Rev. J. E. DWINELL, D. D., of Sacramento; Prayer of Installation, by Rev. J. A. BENTON; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. George Mooar, of Oakland; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. E. G. BECKWITH; Address to the People, by Rev. W. C. POND; Hymn; Concluding Prayer; Benediction, by the Pastor.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 15.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—About midnight of Sunday, CHARLES CHRISTIE made a brutal attack upon FREDERICK STOFTS, residing at No. 299 West Forty-fifth street. Roundsman WHITMORE, of the Twentieth Police Precinct, being on duty near by, and witnessing the affair, ran up to arrest the assailant. CHRISTIE, however, had no idea of allowing himself to be arrested, for he suddenly produced a revolver and made an attempt to shoot the policeman. WHITMORE was too quick for him, however, for he ran in on CHRISTIE before he could pull the trigger, and by a vigorous use of his service club, compelled him to surrender. After being disarmed and searched at the Station-house, the prisoner was taken to the Bellevue Hospital and his wounds dressed. ....On complaint of Officer JACKSON, of the Eighth Precinct, ROBERT and MICHAL DOWNING were arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Court, on a charge of assaulting the officer while in discharge of his duty on Sunday evening. The case being made as clear one by the testimony offered, the prisoners were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, bail being refused....On the 1st inst. CHARLES MILLER, who bears a desperate character, and has served a term of imprisonment for maltreating his wife, and killing her, went into the apartments of MARGARET GREEN, at No. 120 Green-street, and committed a deadly assault upon her with a knife, cutting her face and throat. Officer FLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested MILLER, and he was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE for trial at the Court of General Sessions, without bail.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—The following additional deaths are reported by the Police as being caused by the terrific heat prevailing on Saturday and Sunday. Inquests were held in each case, as reported: ELLEN FLYNN, aged 20, a native of Ireland, died suddenly at 1:30, yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Seventy-third-street and Third-avenue....JOHN MITCHELL, aged 30, was found dead in his bed about 5 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, at No. 763 Third-avenue, from the effects of the heat....JOHN LESOMER, aged 50, and a German, died suddenly at No. 219 Center-street, from the effects of the heat....MARY HAEVLE, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon, at No. 113 Clinton-street, from sun-stroke....An unknown woman was found prostrated by the heat in Fulton-street, on Sunday. Taken to the New-York Hospital....An unknown man died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, at No. 657 Eighth-avenue, from the effects of the heat.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. C. P. Huntington, California; J. G. Tilford, U. S. A.; J. E. Blythe, St. Louis; Gen. B. F. Bruce, Syracuse; G. A. Henderson, Washington; C. K. Thorne, California; H. M. Goodman, Nevada; D. A. K. Smith, Salt Lake City; D. J. Gorman, Salt Lake City; J. W. Eastman, San Francisco; W. McDonald, Californ ia; J. B. Atkinson, Idaho City, and Hon. H. A. Earnshaw, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Kelly Smith, Capt. Hutton, London, and H. Pottier, New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. D. W. Ingersoll, St. Paul, and Capt. Raymond, Bordentown, are at the Astor House.

A SINGULAR STORY.—Officer KELLY, of the Fifth Precinct, reports that about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he found PATRICK MALAHAN, aged 24 years, and a native of Ireland, suffering from injuries received, as he stated, by being run over in Goshen, at 5 P. M., on Sunday, by a train on the New-York and Erie Railroad. He removed MALAHAN to the New-York Hospital for treatment. This is the second instance of the kind that has occurred during the past fortnight, MALAHAN telling the same story being found in Duane-street, some ten days ago.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—The detached balloon ascension made by a well-known aeronaut and a companion, on Saturday, resulted in their being carried over Long Island to the sea-shore and beyond. Fearing that their gas might give out, they threw out ballast and rose to an opposite current, which carried them landward. They dragged anchor in the Sound until taken up by a boatman, and were landed on a small island late at night. Several hours were consumed in securing the balloon, and late on Sunday night the voyagers reached the City.

ACCIDENT AT A PIER.—About 4:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the ship *Marshes* was discharging a cargo of iron at Pier No. 11 North River, consigned to Mr. O'NEIL, seventy feet of the pier gave way under the weight of fifty tons of iron, suddenly disappearing beneath the water. Only one of the men at work on the pier at the time is missing, HARRY RUSH, and it is supposed that he was caught among the breaking timbers and drowned.

THE LILLIPUTIAN SHIP.—The ship *Ingersoll*, four tons burden, Capt. HUDSON, sailed yesterday. She was accompanied as far as the Light Ship by the steamtug *S. O. Pierce*, having on board a large number of the Captain's friends. In going down the bay one of the crew (*the dog*) fell overboard, but was rescued by a boat from the tug. When last seen she was standing east with all sails set, with a light breeze from the northward.

THE ITALIAN LOAN.—A new swindle is now being extensively perpetrated upon our servant girls by some imposters who are striving to get away what the Fenians have left. These knaves are going from house to house, stating that the Pope intends to present each of the faithful with a Bible, and that the binding can be at the choice of the recipient and at a cost of from $1 to $5. Householders will do well to caution their servants against such visiters.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—Hitherto no money orders for sums exceeding $30 have been issued by the Post-office authorities, but now the amount has been raised to $50, the fees being for $20 or less, ten cents; over $20, twenty-five cents. The business has been greatly simplified, and more order offices will be established at once.